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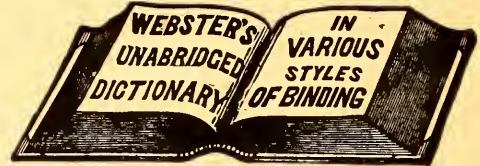
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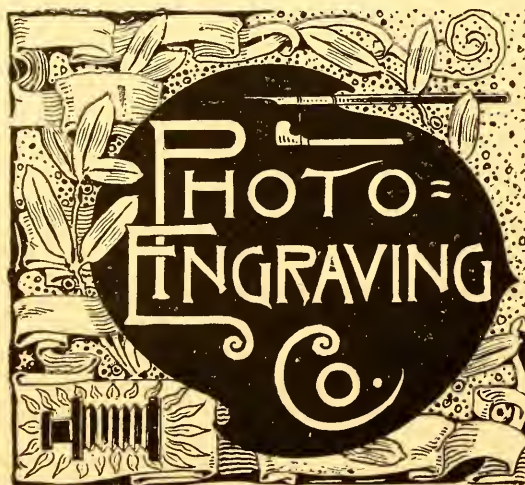
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DECEMBER, 1888

No. 6

THE INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON, 1789 *

IT is now almost a hundred years since New York—a city which attends so strictly to business as to leave reminiscence almost wholly to her neighbors—was the scene of the most sublime ceremonial in human history, an affair which up to that time had no parallel on this continent, and one which thrilled the whole civilized world.

The inauguration of Washington in 1789, the centennial anniversary of which is about to be celebrated in our great money centre, Wall street, and the ushering of a new nation into existence to take its permanent place in the great family of nations, were one and the same event. As our first President; standing grave and tranquil on the balcony of Federal Hall surrounded by a notable group of American heroes, took the impressive oath of office, action was given to the intricate machinery of a new form of government capable of developing the resources and insuring the prosperity, power, and permanence of an immense people. The life current of liberty in that supreme moment leaped into a perpetual flow.

The story of the founding of colonies in America, their coming of age, and battles for independence, is irresistibly fascinating. But it has been told so often and so well during the last thirteen years of centennial uprising—by sections, in detail, as a whole, and with countless variations—that its wonderful and significant sequel only will concern us in this paper.

Turning the leaf backward to the beginning of April, 1789, we find the city of New York—which was then bold enough to hope that through the aid of a kind Providence it might, some happy day in the far-away future, reach Canal street—in the attitude of hilarious anticipation. An electrical current seemed to have passed through every department of business, and every project prospered. Fresh paint, and rents, advanced with unusual celerity. A notable French writer says it then cost more to live in New

* Paper written by special request, and read by the author before the New York Historical Society at the opening meeting of the season, October 2, 1888.

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York than in France, as the price of board was from four to six dollars a week. The old Congress had been holding its sessions in Wall street during the four preceding years. Now all eyes were turned towards the coming of new legislators and the consummation of Union. The doctrine of state rights fell suddenly into disrepute, and the public mind wondered at its own obstinacy in contending for thirteen independent sovereignties—which would have been eternally counteracting each other.

The new Congress under the Constitution was to have assembled on the 4th of March, but the delegates came slowly. On the 25th of that month Fisher Ames, who had arrived some days before, wrote to George R. Minot, of Boston :

“ We have 26 representatives ; and as 30 are necessary to make a quorum, we are still in a state of inaction. . . . I am inclined to believe that the languor of the old Confederation is transfused into the members of the new Congress. This city has not caught the spirit, or rather the want of spirit, I am vexing myself to express to you. Their hall will cost £20,000, York money. They are preparing fireworks, and a splendid barge for the President, which last will cost £200 to £300. We lose £1,000 a day revenue. We lose credit, spirit, everything. The public will forget the government before it is born. The resurrection of the infant will come before its birth. Happily the federal interest is strong in Congress. The old Congress still continues to meet, and it seems to be doubtful whether the old government is dead, or the new one alive. God deliver us speedily from this puzzling state, or prepare my will, if it subsists much longer, for I am in a fever to think of it.”

It was not until Wednesday, April 1, that enough members of the House had appeared for a quorum, and the most of these had been obliged to make the journey from distant states on horseback or in springless stages, for it was too early in the season to drag their own chariots over the primitive roads, rendered nearly impassable by the March storms, and it was not every congressman who had a chariot of his own. They came into the city weary and worn, rejoicing to reach a haven where they could unpack their crumpled velvets and satins, burnish their shoe-buckles, and submit their heads to the barber for style and powder. It is instructive to observe the picturesque costumes in which the wise men of that day advocated “ republican simplicity.” Even those who were the most pronounced in their censure of aristocratic influences looked sharply after the starch in their ruffles, and the status of their hair-dresser. Alexander White, one of the representatives from Virginia, who had distinguished himself for eloquence and patriotism in the old Congress, and now at the age of forty, was one of the most promising characters in the new body, wrote on the 1st of April, concerning the situation, naming the candi-

dates for the speaker's chair, a letter which through the courtesy of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, who possesses the original, we are able to give in facsimile.

Dear Sir

New York 1st April 1789

Why the gentleman by whom the enclosed was intended to go, did not call, I cannot conceive, but so it is. We have not had a sufficient number of representatives to form a House till last evening. And as the Senate still want one it is a doubt whether we shall proceed to do anything but adjourn; the Post will go before that point is determined; is the reason of my writing so reluctantly. In order to expedite business when the returns of the Electors are opened we have agreed that Mr Charles Thompson shall be charged with the dispatches to the President. The candidates for the Chair of the House of Delegates, are Fred^d. A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania. Elias Boudinot of New Jersey and J. Trumbull of Connecticut. I am with real regard

Dear Sir

Your most O^bdt^s
 Alex^r White

[FAC-SIMILE OF ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF DR. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.]

On the 4th of April, Fisher Ames wrote again to Mr. Minot :

"The House is composed of sober, solid, old-charter folks, as we often say. At least, I am sure that there are many such. They have been in government before, and they are not disposed to embarrass business, nor are they, for most part, men of intrigue. . . . It will be quite a republican assembly. It looks like one. Many who expected a Roman senate, when the doors shall be opened, will be disappointed. Admiration will lose its feast . . . The Senate will be a very respectable body. Heaven knows when they will act. Report is (and has been so these three weeks) that several senators are just at hand. P. S.—Sunday, April 5th, Mr. R. H. Lee is arrived, and so the Senate has a quorum."

The two Houses organized April 6, in the chambers prepared for them in the new Federal Hall in Wall street. This was the old historic City Hall, which had been the seat of legislative affairs in New York for nearly a century, remodeled and complimented with a new name. The first business of Congress was to open and count the votes for President.

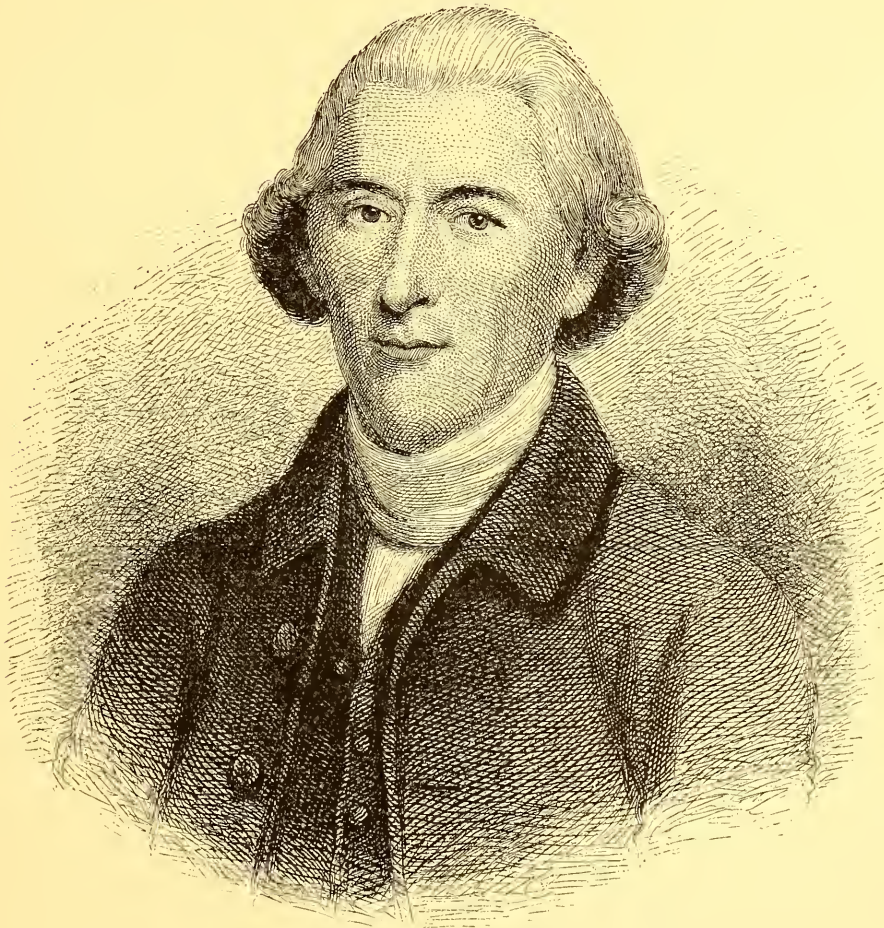
Dear Sir

New York 8th April 1789

The enclosed is from your Friend General Armstrong and I suppose contains all the current news. On Monday the votes were counted for the President & Vice Presidents General Washington unanimously elected 69 - Adams 34 - John Jay 9 - R. H. Hanson 6 - John Rutledge 6 - John Hancock 4 - George Clinton 3 - Samuel Huntington 2 - John Milton 2 - James Armstrong 1 - Gen. Lincoln 1 - Edward Telfair 1 - Charles Thompson set out early yesterday morning with the dispatches to General Washington, and W. Bourn set out in a Packet Boat with a fair wind and a ~~fair~~ brisk gale for Boston about one o'clock the same day with the dispatches to Mr Adams - We expect the arrival of both these gentlemen, and to see our Government completely organized in a fortnight - We this day go into a Committee of the Whole House in the Hall of the Union - when the important business of ~~the~~ an Import will be taken up - Present my Complts to your Lady and believe most respectfully yours
 Geo White

It was found, as expected, that Washington had received every one. John Adams received the majority for Vice-President.

The next business was to send Charles Thomson to Mount Vernon on horseback to communicate the official information to the President-elect, and he started on his journey early the next morning. Charles



Ch Thomson

SECRETARY OF CONGRESS FROM 1774 TO 1789.

Thomson had been since 1774, fifteen years, the sole secretary of Congress, rendering services of priceless value to the country. He was of Irish birth, with a fine classical education, considerable literary talent, and at this time was sixty years of age. His wife was Hannah Harrison, a sister of President William Henry Harrison's father; and their daughter, Ann Thomson, became the wife of Vice-President Elbridge Gerry. The

official messenger to John Adams was Sylvanus Bourne, who at six o'clock on the 7th of April sailed in a packet boat, "with a fair wind," for Boston, by way of Long Island Sound. The letter of Alexander White, dated 8th April (in fac-simile), relates to these movements.

In the mean time all eyes were turned towards the stately edifice in Wall street—then the fashionable promenade of the city—which henceforward became the Mecca of every citizen, visitor, and stranger, who trod the soil of Manhattan Island. Throngs of ladies and gentlemen, dressed in all the brilliant colors and gorgeous costumes of the period, jostled each other every pleasant afternoon, and surveyed, with curious interest, the massive pillars supporting the four Doric columns and a pediment, the ingenious device by which the cornice was arranged to admit thirteen stars in the metopes, the American eagle and other insignia in the pediment, the tablets over each window with their sculptured thirteen arrows entwined with olive branches—all of which combined to give the imposing structure the effect of having been set apart for national purposes.

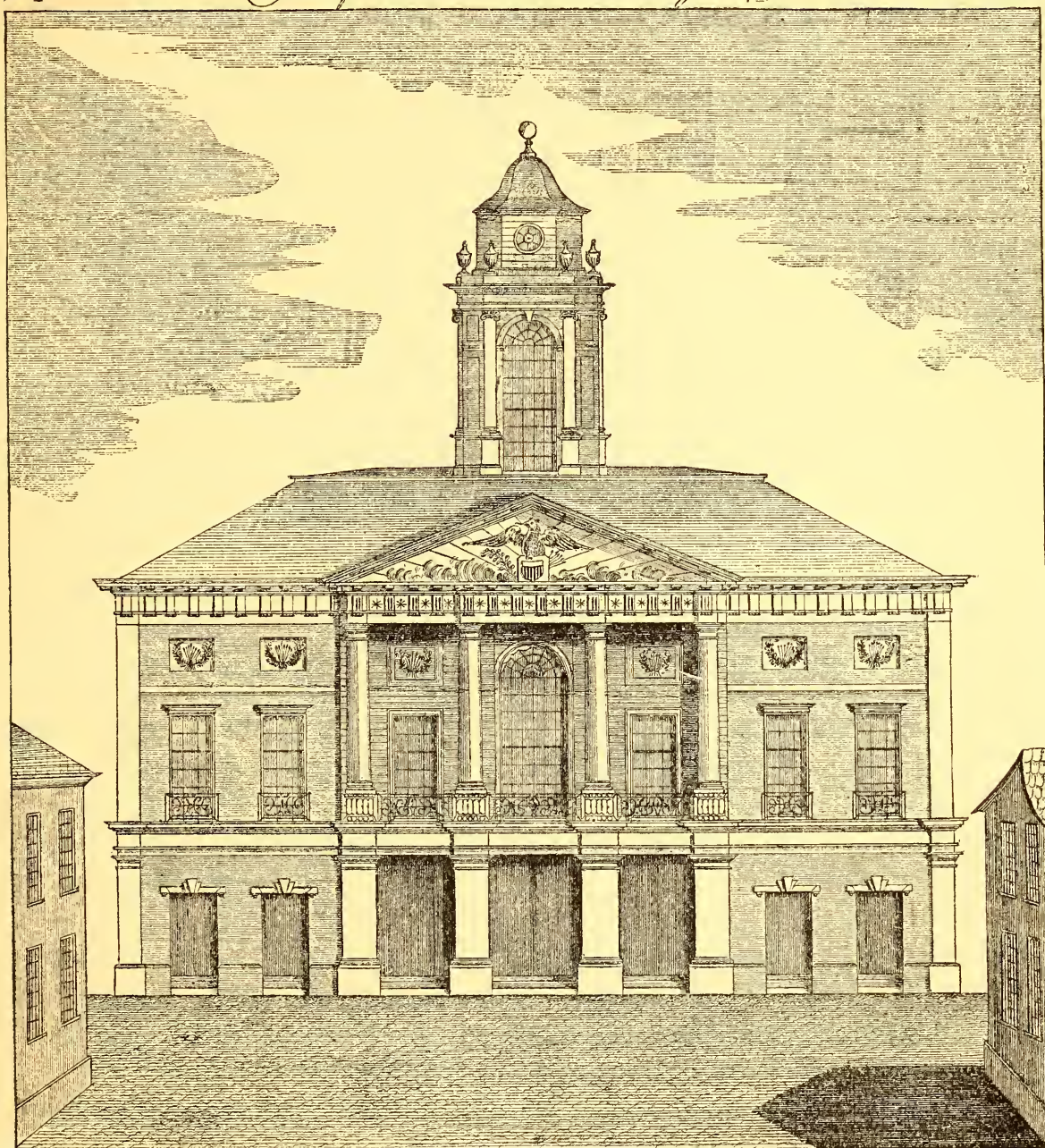
Few persons except the members of the new national legislature were as yet permitted to enter its portals. The finishing processes had only just been concluded. The vestibule was floored with marble, and lighted from a richly ornamented dome. The chamber for the representatives was of octangular shape, sixty-one feet long and fifty-eight broad, four of its sides rounded in the manner of niches, and its arched ceiling forty-six feet high in the centre. Its windows were large, and beneath each one was a commodious fireplace, the only heating apparatus it possessed for the winter season. There were two galleries, a speaker's platform, and a separate chair and desk for each member. The chairs were covered with light blue damask, and the windows were curtained with the same material. The floor was handsomely carpeted.

The senate chamber was smaller, and elaborately decorated. In the centre of an arched ceiling of light blue was a sun and thirteen stars; its fireplaces were of highly polished variegated American marble, and its window curtains and chair coverings of light crimson damask. The President's chair was elevated three feet above the floor, under a crimson canopy, and the carpet, in excellent taste, harmonized with its gay coloring. This hall opened upon a balcony twelve feet deep, which was guarded by an iron railing. The portion of that railing between the two central pillars, before which Washington stood at the supreme moment of his inauguration, is now in the museum of the New York Historical Society, and its centre-piece of thirteen arrows invests it with curious interest. The balcony overlooked both Wall and Broad streets, and on the memor-

NVI

Engraved for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, June, 1789.

Foul



B. Hill, Sculp.

THE FEDERAL HALL IN WALL STREET, IN 1789.

able day of Washington's inauguration it was adorned with a canopy and curtains of red, interstreaked with white.

There were numerous other rooms in the building, for various uses—a library, lobbies, and committee rooms above, and guard-rooms below; but the legislative halls were the centre of attraction.

Here were assembled the men of parliamentary talent and social ac-

complishment, for which the first American Congress under the Constitution has ever since been justly famous. They were nearly, if not quite all, fresh from some public service, local or general ; they were astute, self-reliant, influential, opinionated, and conscientiously and vigorously prepared for whatever serious work might come before them. While Washington, summoned to the seat of government by Secretary Thomson, approaches New York from Virginia, in his private carriage, let us spend a few moments these statesmen, who were present to welcome him, bringing each one before us for cordial greeting.

Beginning with the senate, we find two from Massachusetts, Tristram Dalton and Caleb Strong, both of whom were Harvard graduates. Dalton had studied law for pleasure, but being cumbered with a large fortune never had practiced at the bar ; he had, however, served many years in the Massachusetts legislature, and now at the age of forty-six, was widely known as a highly cultivated Christian gentleman, and one greatly beloved for his philanthropic tendencies. Caleb Strong was forty-four, a tall, angular, dark-complexioned man, with a large head, hair slightly powdered and resting loosely over a high intellectual forehead, with blue eyes of singular sweetness and beauty of expression.* He was profoundly learned in all the varied features of law, inflexible in his adherence to principle, and more inattentive to personal elegance of dress than any member of the senate. He is best remembered, perhaps, for his high-handed action twenty-five years later, when as governor of Massachusetts, during the war of 1812, he denied the right of the President, on constitutional grounds, to make requisition on the state for the troops.

There were also two senators from Connecticut, William Samuel Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth, the former nearly a score of years older than the latter. Johnson, a Yale graduate, and one of the most accomplished scholars in law, science, and literature, of his time, was now, at the ripe age of sixty-one the popular president of Columbia College. He had served in the old Congress, and in the convention that framed the Constitution.† Oliver Ellsworth, subsequently chief justice of the United States, was then forty-three, but marvelously rich in experience for one of his years. His education had been completed at the College of New Jersey, after two years at Yale, and he had won distinction as a lawyer, in state legislation, in the old Congress and as one of the framers of the Constitution.‡

* This Magazine in April, 1885 [XIII. 335], published an excellent portrait of Caleb Strong.

† This Magazine in April, 1885 [XIII. 336], published the portrait of William Samuel Johnson.

‡ This Magazine in April, 1885 [XIII. 339], published the portrait of Oliver Ellsworth.

The only senator from Virginia was Richard H. Lee, the same who made the motion in the Continental Congress of 1776, "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all practical connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." It is said that his speech on introducing this bold measure was one of the most brilliant displays of eloquence ever heard. He signed the Declaration of Independence, also the "Articles of Confederation," but he opposed the Constitution, believing it would tend to destroy the independence of the state governments. His age at this time was fifty-six.

But one senator had, as yet, arrived from South Carolina, Ralph Izard, whose grandfather had been one of the founders of that state. Educated at the university of Cambridge, Ralph Izard had imbibed foreign tastes, which his liberal fortune had enabled him to gratify. He had resided many years in Europe, at one time serving Congress as an ambassador to the court of the grand duke of Tuscany. He had also, at a great crisis in the destiny of America, pledged his large estate for the purchase of ships of war. His wife, whom he married in 1767, was the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Peter De Lancey, of New York, whose ancestry reached backward among the distinguished families to the very beginnings of settlement on Manhattan Island. Her sister, Mrs. John Watts, resided in Broadway, near the Bowling Green, and during the first session of this first Congress entertained Senator Izard and his family in her spacious home. Izard was forty-seven years of age, a brilliant orator, and a cultured polished gentleman of the old school.

Pennsylvania's senators were William Maclay and Robert Morris. The great financier was one year younger than the President-elect—fifty-five. He was an active man—alive in every fibre—large and florid, bright-eyed and pleasant-faced, with a touch of magnetism about him that was very effective. He spoke with ease, and whether on the platform or in private conversation captivated his audience with a rich fund of political and general information. He signed the Declaration, he helped to frame the Constitution, and much more; but for the magic of his genius in invention, our independence, so dearly bought, might never have been maintained.*

Maryland sent Charles Carroll and John Henry. Carroll was fifty-two, refined, scholarly, and a model of dignified deportment. His education had been perfected in the best institutions of learning in Europe, and he, too, was one of the immortal signers of the Declaration. When the Rev-

* This Magazine, in April, 1885 [XIII. 315], published a portrait of Robert Morris.

olution broke out he was considered the richest man in the colonies. He lived to see forty years of progress under the Constitution, and at the age of ninety laid the corner stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.* John Henry was a graduate of Princeton, had served in the old Congress, and was subsequently governor of Maryland.

Delaware sent Richard Bassett and George Read. Richard Bassett was a lawyer of fine standing, who had been in the old Congress, and in the convention that framed the Constitution, and subsequently was governor of Delaware. His daughter married James A. Bayard, and was the mother of our present Secretary of State. George Read was a tall, slight, graceful man of fifty-six, with a finely shaped head, refined features, and dark-brown lustrous eyes. He was distinguished for having signed all three of the great state papers on which our history is based—the original petition to the king from the Congress of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution—and he helped to conduct public affairs in his own state for thirty-five consecutive years.†

New Jersey's two senators were Dr. Jonathan Elmer and William Patterson. Dr. Elmer was a practicing physician of distinction, who, after graduating with honors from the university of Pennsylvania, devoted himself to study and became renowned for his learning. He was forty-four, the same age as William Patterson, who was graduated from Princeton, became a lawyer, and commenced his public career in the convention that framed the first constitution for New Jersey, in 1776. After filling many positions of trust he, in 1791, became governor of New Jersey, and in 1794 was appointed by Washington one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States.

From New Hampshire we find but one senator, John Langdon, subsequently three times governor of that state, and one of the framers of the Constitution—a severely practical republican, of sterling good sense, social habits, and pleasing address. It was he who furnished means to equip Stark's militia for the battle of Bennington, pledging his plate among other personal valuables for the purpose. His descendants intermarried with the Astor family of New York. His colleague was Paine Wingate, a graduate of Harvard, who studied divinity, and married a sister of Timothy Pickering. He was a man of talent and extensive knowledge, one who commanded universal confidence. Georgia had two senators present, James Gunn, who continued in the senate for twelve years, and William Few, who married one of the daughters of Commodore James Nicholson,

* This Magazine, in July, 1884 [XII. 15], published a portrait of Charles Carroll.

† This Magazine, in April, 1885 [XIII. 313], published a superb steel portrait of George Read.

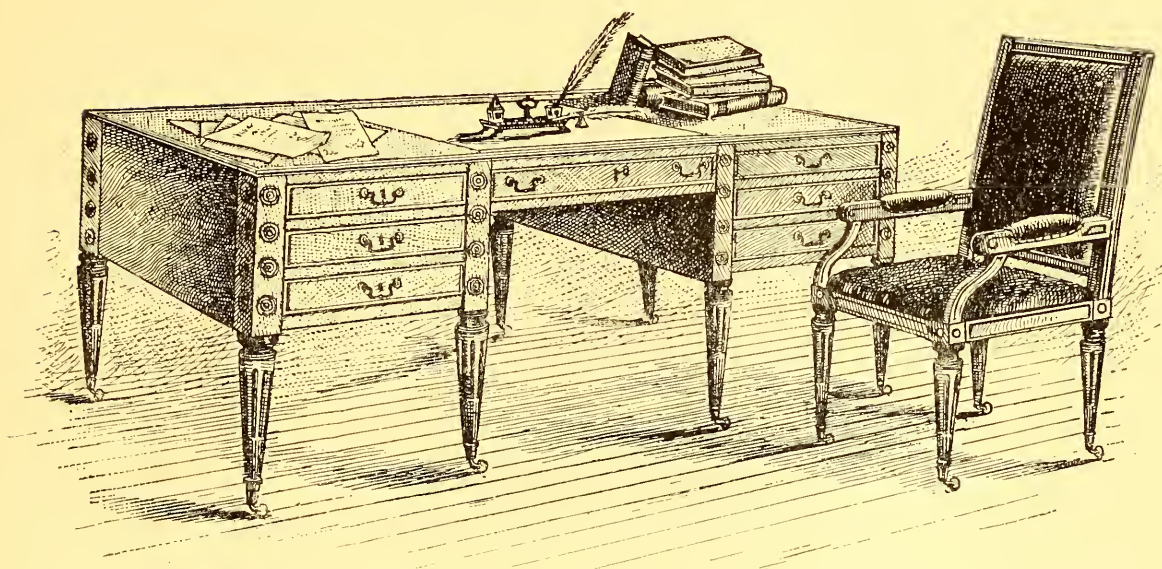


TABLE AND CHAIR USED BY THE FIRST CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

[*In possession of the New York Historical Society.*]

a sister of Mrs. Albert Gallatin, and became a permanent resident and at one time mayor of New York city. The secretary of the senate was Samuel A. Otis, of Boston, brother of the celebrated James Otis, a Harvard graduate, who had seen public life in all its various phases. He married the only daughter of Harrison Gray, receiver-general of Massachusetts.

In the House were men of similar prominence from the several states. James Madison and Fisher Ames were the leading party antagonists. Both were orators of marked ability, but in different ways. Madison was the better logician, Ames possessed the greater imagination. Madison was profoundly versed in domestic concerns, financial and political economy. Ames reasoned from principles of general policy and constitutional and international jurisprudence. Madison was the older by six years—Ames was thirty-two. With Madison, from Virginia, came the well-known John Page, afterwards governor; Theodoric Bland, great-grandson of Pocahontas, who was a poet and a scholar as well as a firm patriot; Richard Bland Lee, one of those who subsequently voted for locating the seat of government on the Potomac; Isaac Coles, who was re-elected for six years; Alexander White, a racy writer and a brilliant orator, in his fifty-first year, whose letters have already been quoted; Samuel Griffin; Andrew Moore, who served ten years; and Josiah Parker. From South Carolina were Thomas T. Tucker, Daniel Huger, and Judge Edanus Burke. From Maryland Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, William Smith, Michael Stone, and Joshua Seney.

The Pennsylvania delegation included George Clymer,* then a man of fifty, who had signed both the Declaration and the Constitution—a highly educated, refined, and conscientious student, but a very diffident speaker, of fair complexion, ardent attachments, and gentle manners—whose opinions when expressed were always treated with respect, and who was the delight of the social circle; Thomas Fitzsimmons, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and also one of the framers of the Constitution; Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, soon to be chosen speaker of the House; his brother, Peter Muhlenberg; Daniel Heister; Thomas Scott, and Henry Wynkoop, a member of the Continental Congress, 1779–1783, who was noted for his large and commanding figure. There was as yet no attendance from Delaware or North Carolina. From Georgia came James Jackson and Abraham Baldwin, the latter a young Connecticut lawyer of thirty-four, who removed to Georgia, at the request of General Greene, about 1784. He was a graduate of Yale, and one of the best classical and mathematical scholars of the age. In the Georgia legislature he originated the plan of the state university, drew up the charter by which it was endowed, and was subsequently its president for some years.† New Hampshire sent Nicholas Gilman, a boyish-looking but very talented young man of twenty-six, who had served in the old Congress and helped to frame the Constitution.‡

The quartet from New Jersey included Elias Boudinot, the distinguished philanthropist; Lambert Cadwallader, James Schureman, and Thomas Sinnickson, all strong men, morally as well as politically.

Connecticut was represented by a notable delegation: Roger Sherman, Jonathan Trumbull, Jonathan Sturges, Benjamin Huntington, and Jeremiah Wadsworth. Roger Sherman was sixty-seven, the oldest member of the House, and no one had had a broader experience in legislation. He was sent to the first Continental Congress in 1774, and to every subsequent Congress to the end of his life. He was the only American statesman who attached his name to the entire *four* great state papers which gave birth and power to a mighty empire.§ Trumbull was the son of the great war governor of that name, was forty-nine years of age, had been active and influential in state legislation, a paymaster in the army, and secretary and aid to Washington and a member of his household at one time for three years. He was subsequently speaker of the House, a senator, and governor of Connecticut.

* This Magazine, in April, 1885 [XIII. 319], published a portrait of George Clymer.

† This Magazine, in April, 1885 [XIII. 331], published a portrait of Abraham Baldwin.

‡ This Magazine, in April, 1885 [XIII. 334], published a portrait of Nicholas Gilman.

§ This Magazine, in April, 1885 [XIII. 337], published the portrait of Roger Sherman.

Massachusetts was not behind Connecticut in the quality of her delegation. Fisher Ames, Elbridge Gerry, George Thacher, George Leonard, Jonathan Grant, Benjamin Goodhue, and George Partridge were present. Elbridge Gerry, as all remember, was one of the signers of the Declaration, and he was in the convention that framed the Constitution, but refused to affix his name to the instrument. He was a small, slight, urbane man of forty-four, a master in all questions of commerce and of finance, but decidedly anti-Federal.* He claimed, however, to be neutral and impartial between the two parties, which course was criticised and denounced by Thacher, who was a celebrated wit, and who made his sensitive colleague the perpetual victim of daring humor and biting sarcasm.

The New York representatives were all men of mark.† Egbert Benson, the eminent jurist, who had been conspicuous in furthering the measures which resulted in the establishment of a general government, was one of the leaders among them, and his colleagues were William Floyd, who signed the Declaration, John Lawrence, a man of fine address and great personal popularity, John Hathorn, subsequently a senator and Presidential elector, and Judge Peter Sylvester, who had been in the provincial Congress. It must have been a source of keen regret to such of the members of this Congress as were unable, for one cause or another, to reach their posts of duty prior to the great occasion.

On the 13th of April, as recorded in the journals of Congress, Egbert Benson, from New York, Peter Muhlenberg, from Pennsylvania, and Samuel Griffin, from Virginia, were appointed a committee on the reception of the President.

On the 15th, the following resolutions were adopted :

“ That Mr. Osgood, the proprietor of the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, be requested to put the same, and the furniture therein, in proper condition for the residence and use of the President of the United States, and otherwise, at the expense of the United States, to provide for his temporary accommodation.

That 3 members of the Senate [Richard Henry Lee, Ralph Izard, Tristram Dalton.] and 5 from the house [Elias Boudinot, Theodoric Bland, Thomas T. Tucker, Egbert Benson, John Lawrence,] be appointed to attend the President from New Jersey, and conduct him without form to the house in New York lately occupied by the President of Congress.”

This house stood in what is now Franklin Square, corner of Cherry street, near the present publishing house of Harper & Brothers. But a hundred years ago it was esteemed so far out into the country that many objections were raised to its being used as a Presidential residence.‡ It

* This Magazine, in November, 1884 [XII. 389], published a portrait of Elbridge Gerry.

† This Magazine, in September, 1886 [XVI. 213], published a portrait of Egbert Benson.

‡ The picture of this house may be found in this Magazine [XVII. 363], May, 1887.

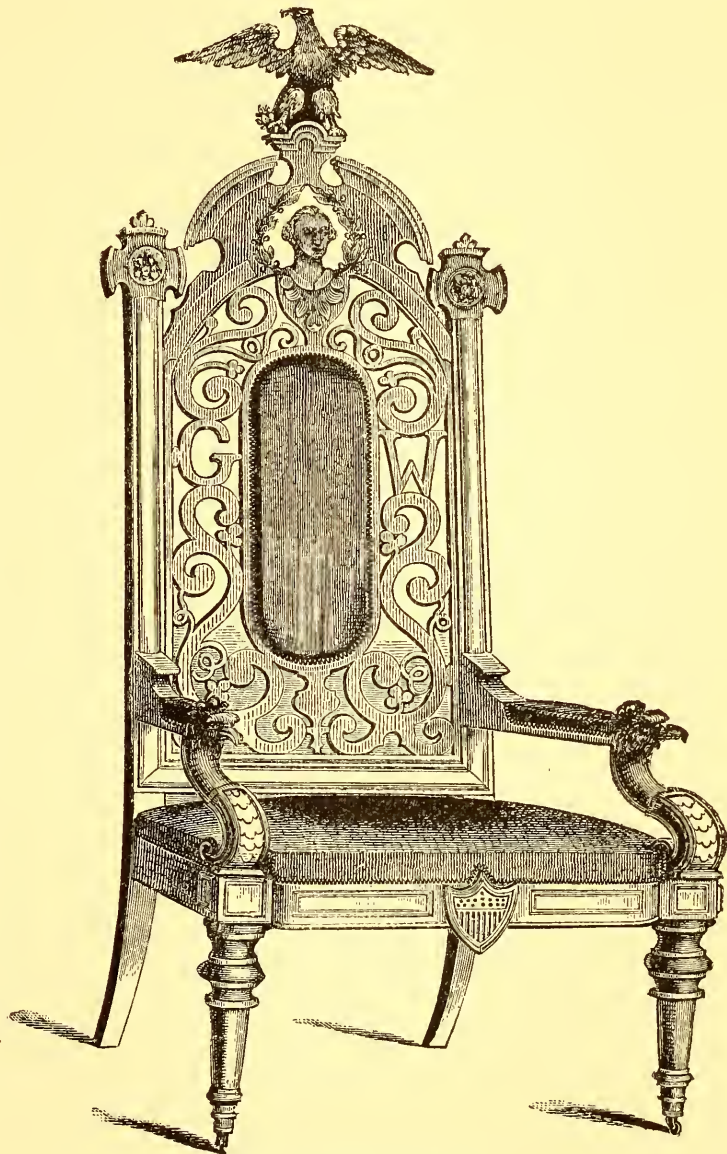
was a charming place in summer, overlooking the bay and Long Island, with bits of East River peeping through the foliage of its gardens, while towards the west and northwest the stretches of landscape were varied with sunny slopes, circles of small hills and beautiful valleys. This house had been previously occupied by the president of Congress, its owner, Samuel Osgood, one of the commissioners of the treasury—subsequently postmaster-general—having vacated it temporarily for the benefit of the government.

The "Washington chair" which graces the platform of the audience-room of the New York Historical Society, and is occupied by its president on public occasions, was made from the wood of this house. It was a gift to the society, in 1857, from Mr. Benjamin R. Winthrop, of New York. A bust of Washington, in a wreath of laurel, forms the centre ornament of the upper part of the chair. The front of the seat bears the escutcheon and arms of the United States, while the arms of the city and state of New York are carved in relief on medallions. The legend is inscribed on a silver plate, inserted in the back of the chair.

On one of these early days in April, John Armstrong wrote from New York to General Gates: "All the world here are busy in collecting flowers and sweets of every kind to amuse and delight the President in his approach and on his arrival. Even Roger Sherman has set his head at work to devise some style of address more novel and dignified than 'Excellency.' Yet in the midst of this admiration there are skeptics who doubt its propriety, and wits who amuse themselves at its extravagance." How the chief magistrate of the new America *should* be addressed was indeed a conundrum! The question was no sooner propounded than it was discussed everywhere, on the street, in business and in social circles, in the halls of legislation, and in the newspapers. It enlivened a dinner party one day in Philadelphia, at which were present James Madison, John Page, Richard Henry Lee, and other distinguished characters. Chief Justice McKean, the master of the feast, maintained with much warmth that the President *must have* a title, and that he had examined all the titles of the princes of Europe to find one that had not been appropriated. Madison held quite an opposite opinion, and argued that no title except that of "President" would be necessary. Congress took the matter up, but a joint committee from the two houses were unable to agree. Thus the problem was left unsolved until the pleasure of Washington himself should become known.

Meanwhile the chieftain's journey towards New York from Virginia was like one continuous triumphal procession. Cities, towns, and villages

vied with each other in doing him honor. Men, women, and children of all ages, classes, and conditions gathered by the roadside, and often stood in waiting for many hours to see him as he passed by. Their love was manifested in countless impulsive ways—sometimes by shouts, and then again by tears. Old men, who had left their plows in the field and tramped over the hills and through the valleys from distant settlements, broke down when he appeared and sobbed like children. Mothers brought their infant babes from afar, and held them high above their own heads, so that they might say in after life that they had actually seen the great Washington with their little eyes! The sick and the aged were tenderly carried to windows and doors, that they too might behold the “savior of their country.” The excitement and the sentiment spread like a contagion. Soldiers were paraded in the towns through which he was to pass with as much apparent promptitude as if railroads and the telegraph had already been invented. Guns were fired, triumphal arches were erected, not infrequently stretched from tree to tree in rural districts, and



THE WASHINGTON CHAIR.

flowers were strewn in the roads over which his carriage was to pass. It was the general outburst of the warmest and most devoted attachment of a loyal people. At Gray's Ferry, across the Schuylkill, the President-elect was escorted through long avenues of laurels, transplanted from the forests for the occasion, bridged overhead with arches of laurel branches. As he

passed under the last arch a beautiful civic crown of laurel was ingeniously dropped upon his head from above, greatly to his surprise, and the most deafening shouts arose from the immense multitude. At Trenton a magnificent triumphal arch had been erected, and above it the date of his victory at Trenton in gold lettering, around which flowers were gracefully entwined; and, as he passed under this, thirteen lovely young girls in white stepped in ahead, and marched before him singing an appropriate ode, while at the same time they scattered flowers in his pathway in great profusion from baskets which they carried on their arms. It was a lovely, graceful tribute, and Washington was very much touched by it.

During these same long-to-be-remembered days John Adams, the Vice-President-elect, was approaching New York from New England. "On Monday, the 20th of April," says one of the writers of the day, "amidst the acclamations of all ranks of citizens, His Excellency, John Adams, Esq., Vice-President of the United States, arrived in New York. The cavalcade which escorted His Excellency into the city was numerous and truly respectable. From the Connecticut line to Kingsbridge he was attended by the light horse of West Chester County, under the command of Major Pintard. At Kingsbridge he was met by General Malcom with the officers of his brigade, and the city troop of horse, commanded by Captain Stakes; also by officers of distinction, many members of Congress, and a large number of citizens in carriages and on horseback. His Excellency alighted at the home of the Honorable John Jay, in Broadway, where the committee of both houses of Congress, appointed for that purpose, attended to congratulate His Excellency on his arrival."

It will be observed that the custom of addressing a man in high office as "His Excellency," had not yet been abolished, as the title is used four times in this one paragraph. But the next day, when a committee from the senate, consisting of Caleb Strong and Ralph Izard, conducted Mr. Adams to the senate chamber, he was received by John Langdon, the president *pro tem.*, with graceful courtesy, and introduced to the chair and the senate simply as "Vice-President of the United States of America."

New York was astir early on the morning of Wednesday, April 23, and the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells proclaimed the glad tidings that Washington was in Elizabethtown. Business was entirely suspended, and the excitement was intense. At Elizabethtown Point the President-elect was received, as previously arranged, by the committee from Congress, of which Elias Boudinot was chairman, and by the heads of the departments under the confederation—who continued to act until

the new government should be organized—John Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, General Knox, Secretary of War, Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of the state of New York, Samuel Osgood, Arthur Lee, and Walter Livingston, commissioners of the treasury, Ebenezer Hazard, postmaster-general—and by the mayor and recorder of the city. An extraordinary barge, constructed for the specific purpose, was in waiting for its distinguished passenger, manned by thirteen masters of vessels in white uniforms, and commanded by Commodore James Nicholson. In this Washington was conveyed to the Capital. As it moved slowly from the Jersey shore other barges fancifully decorated fell into line. The glittering procession glided through the narrow strait between New Jersey and Staten Island, when, as if by magic, dozens of boats, gay with flags and streamers, dropped into its wake; and as it was passing Bedlow's Island a sloop under full sail came alongside the President's barge, upon which were twenty-five ladies and gentlemen singing an ode composed for the occasion to the stirring music of "God Save the King." Another and a smaller vessel was presently on the other side of the barge, distributing sheets of a second ode, written to welcome the great chief to the seat of government, and which a group of a dozen gentlemen commenced singing with great effect. Every vessel was in holiday attire; the Spanish ship of war, *Galveston*, just as the barge came abreast of her, displayed, instantaneously, every flag and signal known among nations. All the vessels saluted the barge as it passed, and bands of music on every side, and perpetual huzzas filled the air, while over the whole exhilarating scene the sunshine fell from cloudless heavens.

Governor George Clinton, of New York, received the President-elect at the ferry stairs, which were carpeted and the rails hung with crimson, and as Washington's tall figure was seen ascending them, and his foot touched the shore of the flourishing city which his own valor and military skill had recovered from a powerful enemy, popular enthusiasm reached its climax. The wildest and the most prolonged cheers rent the air. Men shouted until they lost their voices. The crowds were so densely packed that it required a large force of city officers to make a passage for Washington and his party. Colonel Morgan Lewis, aided by Majors Morton and Van Horne, led the way, and the various regiments were followed by the officers of the militia, two and two, the committee of Congress, the President-elect with Governor Clinton, the heads of the Departments, the mayor and aldermen of the city, the clergy, the foreign ministers, and an immense concourse of citizens. Every house on the route was decorated with banners, garlands of flowers, and evergreens. Every window, to the

highest story, was filled with fair women and brave men. Every inanimate object seemed alive with the waving of handkerchiefs and hats. Flowers fell in the streets, apparently from the skies, like snow-flakes in a blizzard. In every possible form of unique device and ingenious ornamentation the the name of WASHINGTON was suspended from roof to roof, and upon fanciful arches constructed for the occasion. The multitude cheered and shouted, and the bells and the guns caught up the echoes, and with ceaseless clamor and deafening din proclaimed the universal rapture.

Upon reaching the Franklin House, Washington despite the fatigue of his journey, expressed his willingness to receive such gentlemen as had expressed a desire to show their respect in the most affectionate manner. He stood in the great drawing-room of his new home and was welcomed and congratulated by foreign ministers, political characters, public bodies, military celebrities, and many private citizens of distinction. "And then," wrote Elias Boudinot, "we dined with his Excellency Governor Clinton, who had provided an elegant dinner for us. Thus ended our commission." In the evening the entire city was brilliantly illuminated.

The six days between Washington's arrival and his inauguration were devoted to the perfection of arrangements for the imposing ceremonies of his inauguration. We find in the journal of the House the following entries:

"April 24. The committee reported that they had attended the President from Elizabethtown yesterday to this city, where they arrived at 3 o'clock, P.M., and conducted him to the house appointed for his residence.

April 25. The house appointed Mr. Egbert Benson, Mr. Fisher Ames and Mr. Charles Carroll a committee to act with the senate committee on the inauguration."

In the journal of the Senate it is recorded:

"Senate, April 23, 1789. A committee appointed of three members (Mr. Richard Henry Lee, Mr. Ralph Izard and Mr. Tristram Dalton) to consider the time, place and manner in which, and the person by whom, the oath presented by the Constitution shall be administered to the President, and to confer with a committee of the House of Representatives.

Saturday, April 25. The committee report that the President hath been pleased to signify to them, that any time or place which both houses may think proper to appoint, and any manner which shall appear most eligible to them, will be convenient and acceptable to him, that requisite preparations cannot probably be made before Thursday next (April 30), that the President be on that day formally received by both houses in the Senate Chamber, that the Representatives' Chamber being capable of receiving the greater number of persons, that, therefore, the President do take the oath in that place, and in the presence of both houses.

That, after the formal reception of the President in the Senate Chamber, he be attended by both houses to the Representatives' Chamber, and that the oath be administered by the Chancellor of the state of New York. That a committee of both houses be appointed to take order for conducting the business. Mr. Lee, Mr. Izard and Mr. Dalton were appointed such committee on behalf of the senate.

The Right Rev. Samuel Provoost was elected chaplain to Congress.

Monday, April 27. The committee reported that it appears to them more eligible that the oath should be administered to the President in the outer gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber than in the Representatives' Chamber. Approved.

Resolved, That after the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice-President, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel to hear divine service, to be performed by the chaplain of Congress already appointed."

Meanwhile the city opened its doors for the entertainment of guests from every part of the Union. The crush was bewildering. New York had never before housed and sheltered a gathering of such magnitude. And thousands were neither housed nor sheltered, content to camp in vacant lots, on the curb stones, or in the fields above the city. Miss Bertha Ingersoll wrote to Miss McKean, of Philadelphia, "We shall remain here if we have to sleep in tents, as many will have to do. Mr. Williamson had promised to engage us rooms at Fraunces' Tavern, but that was jammed long ago, as was every other decent public house; and now while we are waiting at Mrs. Vandervoort's in Maiden Lane, until after dinner, two of our beaux are running about town, determined to obtain the best places for us to stay at which can be opened for love, money, or the most persuasive speeches." Another young lady, from Boston, wrote a graphic description of a series of accidents on her journey from that city to New York, with her picturesque adventures in finding accommodations in the metropolis, and added: "but I have seen him! and though I had been entirely ignorant that he was arrived in the city, I should have known at a glance that it was General Washington; I never saw a human being that looked so grand and noble as he does. I could fall down on my knees before him and bless him for all the good he has done for this country."

This feeling seemed to be universal. Everybody struggled for a glimpse of the great general. The aged declared their readiness to die if they could but once behold his face. The young were intoxicated with infatuation.

On the 29th the committee reported their scheme for the conduct of the inaugural ceremonies on the 30th, which proving satisfactory, a few copies were printed on foolscap sheets for the convenience of those par-

ticipating. One of these has been preserved and is now the property of the New York Historical Society, through whose courtesy it is given verbatim to our readers as an illustration of the significance with which details were regarded at that period.

"April 29th, 1789. The committees of both houses of Congress, appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c., of the President of the United States, on Thursday next, have agreed to the following order thereon, viz. :

That General Webb, Colonel Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Fish, Lieut. Col. Franks, Major L'Enfant, Major Bleecker, and Mr. John R. Livingston, be requested to serve as assistants on the occasion.

That a chair be placed in the Senate Chamber for the President of the United States. That a chair be placed in the Senate Chamber for the Vice-President, to the right of the President's chair ; and that the Senators take their seats on that side of the chamber on which the Vice-President's chair shall be placed. That a chair be placed in the Senate Chamber for the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the left of the President's chair—and that the Representatives take their seats on that side of the chamber on which the Speaker's chair shall be placed.

That seats be provided in the Senate Chamber sufficient to accommodate the late president of Congress, the governor of the Western territory, the five persons being the heads of three great departments, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, the Encargado de negocios of Spain, the chaplains of Congress, the persons in the suite of the President, and also to accommodate the following Public Officers of the State, viz. : The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor, the Chief Justice, and other judges of the Supreme Court, and the Mayor of the city. That one of the assistants wait on these gentlemen, and inform them that seats are provided for their accommodation, and also to signify to them that no precedence of seats is intended, and that no salutation is expected from them on their entrance into, or their departure from, the Senate Chamber.

That the members of both houses assemble in their respective Chambers precisely at twelve o'clock, and that the representatives preceded by the Speaker, and attended by their clerk, and other officers, proceed to the Senate Chamber, there to be received by the Vice-President and the senators rising.

That the Committees attend the President from his residence to the Senate Chamber, and that he be there received by the Vice-President, the senators and representatives rising, and be by the Vice-President conducted to his chair.

That after the President shall be seated in his chair, and the Vice-President, senators and representatives shall be again seated, the Vice-President shall announce to the President, that the members of both houses will attend him to be present at his taking the Oath of Office required by the Constitution. To the end that the Oath of Office may be administered to the President in the most public manner, and that the greatest number of the people of the United States, and without distinction, may be witnesses to the solemnity, that therefore the Oath be administered in the outer gallery adjoining to the Senate Chamber.

That when the President shall proceed to the gallery to take the Oath, he be attended by the Vice-President, and be followed by the Chancellor of the State, and pass through the middle door, that the Senators pass through the door on the right, and the Represen-

tatives, preceded by the Speaker, pass through the door on the left, and such of the persons who shall have been admitted into the Senate Chamber, and may be desirous to go into the gallery, are then also to pass through the door on the right. That when the President shall have taken the Oath, and returned into the Senate Chamber, attended by the Vice-President, and shall be seated in his chair, that the Senators and the Representatives also return into the Senate Chamber, and that the Vice-President and they resume their respective seats.

Both houses having resolved to accompany the President after he shall have taken the Oath, to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine service, to be performed by the chaplain of Congress, that the following order of procession be observed, viz. The door-keeper and messenger of the House of Representatives. The clerk of the House. The Representatives. The Speaker. The President, with the Vice-President at his left hand. The Senators. The Secretary of the Senate. The door-keeper, and messenger of the Senate.

That a pew be reserved for the President—Vice-President—Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Committees; and that pews be also reserved sufficient for the reception of the Senators and Representatives

That after divine service shall be performed, the President be received at the door of the Church, by the Committees, and by them attended in carriages to his residence.

That it be intrusted to the assistants to take proper precautions for keeping the avenues to the Hall open, and that for that purpose, they wait on his Excellency the Governor of this State, and in the name of the Committees request his aid, by an order of recommendation to the Civil Officers, or militia of the city, to attend and serve on the occasion, as he shall judge most proper."

A national salute ushered in the morning of April 30. At nine o'clock the bells pealed merrily from every steeple in the city—then softened suddenly, and in slow measured tones summoned the people to the churches, showing how general was the religious sense of the importance of the occasion. From one of the newspapers of the day we clip the following paragraph:

"April 30. We have had this day one of those impressive sights which dignify and adorn human nature. At nine o'clock all the churches in the city were opened, and the people in prodigious numbers thronged these sacred temples—and with one voice put up their prayers to Almighty God for the safety of the President."

At the close of these solemn exercises, just as the people were leaving the churches, the procession formed, the military marching from their respective quarters with inspiring music and unfurled banners to Franklin Square, where they halted in front of the Presidential mansion. One of the newspapers records:

"About twelve o'clock the procession moved from the house of the President, in Cherry street, through Queen, Great Dock and Broad streets to the Federal State House in Wall street in the following order:

Col. MORGAN LEWIS,
 Attended by two officers.
 Capt. STAKES,
 With the Troop of Horse.
 Artillery.
 Maj. VAN HORNE.
 Grenadiers, under Capt. HARSIN."

These, in imitation of the guard of the great Frederick, were composed of the tallest and finest-looking young men of New York, and they were dressed in blue coats with red facings and gold lace embroideries, cocked hats with white feathers, and white waistcoats and breeches, and black spatterdashes buttoned close from the shoe to the knee.

"German Grenadiers, very gayly attired, under Capt. SCRIBA.
 Major BICKER.
 The Infantry of the Brigade.
 Major CHRYSLIE.
 Sheriff.
 Committee of the Senate.

Civil Officers.	{	Assistants.	{	President-elect, In a chariot drawn by four horses. His Suite.	}	Assistants.	}	Civil Officers.
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Committee of the Representatives.
 Hon. Mr. JAY, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
 Gen. KNOX, Secretary of War.
 Chancellor LIVINGSTON.
 Several gentlemen of distinction."

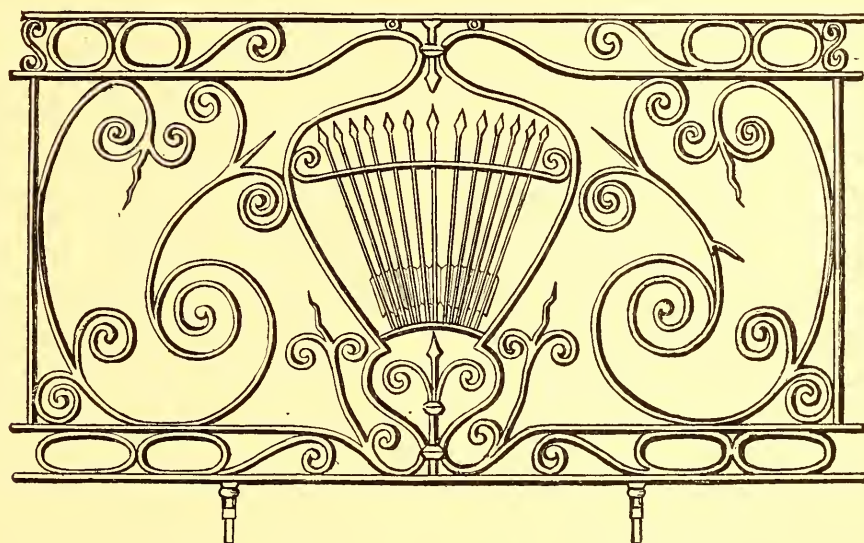
When within a proper distance of the Federal Hall the troops formed a line on both sides of the way, and having alighted, Washington passed through and was conducted to the senate chamber in the ceremonious manner described in the programme.

Vice-President Adams said, "Sir, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the Constitution, which will be administered by the chancellor of the state of New York."

"I am ready to proceed," was Washington's reply.

The Vice-President then conducted Washington to the balcony, the gentlemen accompanying in the order prescribed. From this point, Broad and Wall streets, in each direction, was a compact mass of upturned faces, as silent as if every living form which composed the vast assemblage had been

a statue carved in stone. The windows and house tops as far as the eye could reach were also crowded with people. They saw Washington's commanding figure appear in the centre of a group of statesmen between the two pillars, clad in a complete suit of elegant broadcloth of American manufacture, with white silk stockings, also a native production, plain silver buckles in his shoes, his head uncovered, and his powdered hair gathered and tied in the prevailing fashion of the day. He stepped upon a stone, slightly elevated above those about him. On one side of him was Chancellor Livingston, nearly as tall as himself, on the other Vice-President Adams, more showily dressed than either, and like Washington entirely in American fabrics. Samuel A. Otis, the secretary of the senate,



CENTRAL SECTION OF THE HISTORIC RAILING.

[From the original in possession of the New York Historical Society.]

stood partially between Washington and the chancellor, holding an open Bible upon a rich crimson cushion, upon which Washington rested his hand. In the rear, conspicuous among those who were dear and familiar to the people, stood Secretary John Jay, who had done so much towards bringing about this grand result, a tall slight man whose face and attitude expressed the calm serenity and refined power of the highest type of character; the brave General Knox, who so well understood the man whom the country delighted to honor; Baron Steuben, Alexander Hamilton, Governor St. Clair of the Northwest Territory, Roger Sherman, and all that army of Congressional celebrities heretofore mentioned. A gesture of the chancellor arrested the close attention of the vast assemblage as he pronounced slowly and distinctly the words of the oath. Then the Bible

was raised, and as the President bowed to kiss the sacred volume he said audibly, "I swear," adding with fervor, his eyes closed, that his whole soul might be absorbed in the supplication, "SO HELP ME GOD."

"It is done," said the chancellor; then turning to the multitude, he waved his hand, crying in a loud voice,

"Long live George Washington, President of the United States."

Silence was at an end. A flag was instantly displayed on the cupola of Federal Hall, and all the bells in the city broke forth in one tumultuous clamor. Shouts and acclamations burst from the waiting thousands, and repeated again and again like the cuckoo song, were answered and re-answered by cannon from every point of the compass upon both land and upon water, until it seemed as if the city would be jarred from its actual foundations.

Even now at the end of a century, who among us, however prosaic, can be brought into a close review of this creative epoch in the history of our nation and of the nations of the world without a draught from the same ecstatic fountain of emotion?

Washington with his attendants returned to the senate chamber, where after Congress and the other dignitaries present were seated, he delivered a short inaugural address. After this the new President, accompanied by both houses of Congress and the heads of the Departments, and many other distinguished characters, proceeded on foot to St. Paul's Chapel in Broadway, where divine service was performed by Bishop Provost, at the conclusion of which the President was escorted to his own house.

Fisher Ames, in writing to Mr. Minot in Boston a few days afterward, said:

"I was present in the pew with the President, and must assure you that, after making all deductions for the delusion of one's fancy in regard to characters, I still think of him with more veneration than for any other person. Time has made havoc upon his face. That, and many other circumstances not to be reasoned about, conspire to keep up the awe which I brought with me. He addressed the two houses in the senate chamber; it was a very touching scene, and quite of the solemn kind; his aspect grave, almost to sadness; his modesty, actually shaking; his voice deep, a little tremulous, and so low as to call for close attention; added to the series of objects presented to the mind, and overwhelming it, produced emotions of the most affecting kind upon the members. I, Pilgrimage, sat entranced. It seemed to me an allegory in which virtue was personified, and addressing those whom she would make her votaries. Her power over the heart was never greater, and the illustration of her doctrine by her own example was never more perfect."

In the evening the city was illuminated with unparalleled splendor. Every public building was in a blaze of light. The front of the little

theatre in John street was filled with transparencies, one of which represented Fame like an angel, descending from Heaven to crown Washington with the emblems of immortality. At the Bowling Green was an enormous transparency, with Washington's portrait in the centre, under a figure of "Fortitude," and the two branches of the new government represented upon his right and left, under the forms of JUSTICE and WISDOM. All the private residences of the city were brilliantly lighted, but none more effectively than those of the French and Spanish ministers, who seemed to have tried to rival each other. They both lived in Broadway, near the Bowling Green. The doors and windows of the French minister's mansion

were bordered with lamps, which shone upon numerous paintings suggestive of the past, the present, and the future of American history—from the brush of his artist sister. The principal transparency in front of the Spanish minister's house contained figures of the Graces artistically executed amid a pleasing variety of emblems; and in the windows were moving pictures so skillfully devised as to present the illusion of a living panorama in a little spot of fairyland. One of the ships at anchor off



STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN WALL STREET.

[Erected by the New York Chamber of Commerce, 1883.]

the Battery is said to have resembled a pyramid of stars. The display of fire-works, under the direction of Colonel Bauman, was the finest this country had ever yet seen. President Washington drove from his residence in Franklin Square to that of Chancellor Livingston in the lower part of Broadway, from whose windows he had a full view of the cheering spectacle.

Henceforward Washington was the observed of all observers. He was fifty-seven at this important epoch in his career, with a character so well rounded, firm and true, kindly and sweet, kingly and grand, as to remain through all subsequent history unshaken as the air when a boy wings his arrow into it. His wonderful figure was neither unreal nor marble. He stood six feet three inches in his slippers, was splendidly proportioned, evenly developed, and straight as an arrow. He had a long muscular arm and probably the largest hands of any man in New York. His uniform gravity and his marvelous will-power seem to have most attracted the attention of the world, which were indeed but the index to a manly self-poise founded upon the most perfect self-control. His enthusiastic welcome to the Presidential chair, by the people of all classes without any division of interest, reads in this age like a poem; yet he was able to meet it with unruffled composure. He had come to the front when there was an ocean of problems to solve—of forms and ceremonies to be adjusted. But industry was one of his cardinal virtues, and he did not seek to be afflicted with waste moments. His personal influence tied as with a knot of steel the conflicting forces together. He was dignified even to a lofty reserve, while at the same time his irresistible magnetism disproves the notion that he was cold and unsympathetic. His breeding was that of a gentleman, he was fond of society, conversed well, enjoyed humor in a quiet way, and was sensitive to the beauty and open to the appeal of a good story.

If there is any one locality in this country more than another where the memory of Washington should be cherished, and his glorious deeds honored, it is New York City, the scene of his severest trials, and of his most brilliant triumphs.

The 50th anniversary of his inauguration was celebrated by the New York Historical Society, April 30, 1839—the accomplished John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, delivering an able and eloquent address on the occasion. In 1880, the Chamber of Commerce of New York initiated a movement to erect a colossal figure in bronze of Washington on the steps of the sub-treasury building in Wall street, which stands upon the exact site of old Federal Hall, and Hon. S. B. Chittenden,

member of Congress, secured the necessary legislation to authorize its erection and subsequent care by the United States. The necessary money was soon raised, and the work was executed by the eminent sculptor, John Q. A. Ward. Under date of November 1, 1883, the following petition was addressed :

“ To the Honorable the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of New York :

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully represents that, pursuant to an Act of Congress, the Chamber is now erecting, on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, Wall street, corner of Nassau, a statue of WASHINGTON, to commemorate his taking the oath at that place, April 30, 1789, as the first President of the United States of America. That the Chamber is informed that the balcony and the stone upon which he stood, on that occasion, are now in Bellevue Hospital, where they have been carefully preserved. This balcony and stone, your memorialists are further informed, are the property of the City of New York ; they therefore respectfully represent to your honorable body the peculiar propriety of incorporating these interesting relics in the monument, and pray that your honorable body will direct the delivery of the same to Mr. Richard M. Hunt, the architect, in order for their safe transfer. In their new position they will be an additional reminder to countless numbers of the great historical event, which they have already commemorated, for centuries to come.”

The response was in the affirmative, and the statue was therefore placed upon the identical stone upon which Washington stood when he took the solemn oath of office, “ a stone which will remain in the eyes of all men, an imperishable memorial of the scene.” The time chosen for the unveiling of this statue, and its presentation to the national government, was the 25th of November, 1883, the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's triumphal entrance into New York City, after its long occupation by hostile forces. The ceremonies took place in the midst of a drenching rain. George W. Lane, president of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs who offered an appropriate prayer. Royal Phelps, in behalf of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, reported the complete fulfillment of its duties respecting the work ; then Governor Cleveland of New York unveiled the statue, and President Arthur accepted it in behalf of the government of the United States. An eloquent address was then delivered by George William Curtis, and the benediction was pronounced by Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York.

The movement to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's Inauguration, on April 30, 1889, which emanated from a resolution adopted by the New York Historical Society some four years since, has already assumed vast proportions. The strength of such historic bodies as the Chamber of Commerce, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons

of the Revolution, and the New York Historical Society, is already united in a grand committee of citizens, thoroughly alive to the magnitude and importance of the celebration in prospect. The precise spot, the point of national interest on this approaching anniversary, is appropriately owned and occupied by the national government. Its location in the throbbing heart of the great city, the financial nerve-centre of a continent, is in itself significant, for America offers no place more becoming for these august ceremonies, or more conspicuously, honorably, or intimately identified with the history of American liberty.

In the language of George William Curtis, "The task upon which Washington entered here was infinitely greater than that which he undertook, when, fourteen years before, he drew his sword under the elm at Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the American army. To lead a people in revolution wisely and successfully, without ambition and without a crime, demands, indeed, lofty genius and unbending virtue. But to build their state—amid the angry conflict of passion and prejudice and unreasonable apprehension, the incredulity of many, and the grave doubt of all, to organize for them and peacefully to inaugurate a complete and satisfactory government—is the greatest service that a man can render to mankind. This also is the glory of Washington. His countrymen are charged with fond idolatry of his memory, and his greatness is pleasantly depreciated as a mythologic exaggeration. But no church ever canonized a saint more worthily than he is canonized by the national affection, and to no ancient hero, benefactor, or lawgiver, were divine honors ever so justly decreed as to Washington the homage of the world."

The music of Centennial bells has been ringing in our ears from all parts of the country for nearly a decade and a half. New York now has the opportunity of ringing her own bells, in honor of the most majestic, far-reaching, and interesting event that ever was celebrated on this or any other continent, and we trust the music will be melody indeed.

Martha J Lamb

HOLIDAYS OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS

One cannot mingle in French-Canadian society, either in circles which maintain the elegances of the old *régime*, or among the peasantry, without being impressed with the continual manifestation of that gay disposition—proof against the sharpest trials of fortune—which they inherit from their Gallic ancestors. Buoyancy of spirits forms an important element of their character, and has helped to sustain them under the hardships and toils of the wilderness, as well as amid the rigors and trials of their early history in *La Nouvelle France*. This felicitous temperament displays itself on all occasions, whether jovial or trying; and its influence in giving a refinement and final polish to their manners, as well as in sweetening the general current of their experiences, cannot be overestimated. They have certainly proved themselves worthy of the title of the children of gay France, and under circumstances which would have put the fortitude of their relatives in the old country (*la mère patrie*) to the severest strain. Whether on a toilsome march into the wilderness for the rude objects of the chase, facing the most repellent labors, or engaged in more perilous enterprises of war with the Indians or English colonists, their cheerfulness and lightheartedness was ever apparent. On the expeditions of the *voyageurs* and *coureurs de bois*, by many a broad river broken with fierce rapids, on the lake beset with storms as violent as ocean tempests, on the remote inland waters of the continent, or tramping over the snow-covered wilderness on snow-shoes, and drawing heavily laden toboggans, the same disposition, sunny and full of cheer, sustained them throughout their arduous course. At home, within the circle of the more peaceful village life, this spirit blossoms out in social games and pastimes, which serve to vary the monotony of the long winter nights, or give additional zest to the enjoyment of summer days. Pleasure parties at the picturesque waterfalls, fruit-gatherings in the autumn, sugar-making in the bracing spring air, with “bees” for united labor, house-raising, the clearing of land, flax-dressing and sheep-shearing, all furnish abundant occasion for the display of this cheerful temperament, which gives wings to toil, and induces, through the rendering of mutual assistance, a wide-reaching friendliness full of comfort and joy.

Their love of singing is also a national characteristic. They rarely meet in groups for work or sport without chanting some well-known songs of the

country, with charming refrain, in which every one joins. And some of those songs are indeed delightful, such as: "*Derrière chez nous ya t'un étang,*" and "*Lui ya longtemps que je t'aime,*" etc.

Above all occasions of pleasure, for both young and old, are the great religious and national festivals—Christmas, New Year's Day, Twelfth Day, and Saint John the Baptist's Day—into the celebration and enjoyment of which the race enters with all its enthusiasm and fervor.

Christmas (*le jour de Noël*) is looked forward to with peculiar delight, and no pains spared to honor it. It is observed as a holiday apart from sacred character as a *fête d'obligation*. No matter how cold or stormy the night preceding, the custom is to close the houses and repair to the churches and take part in the imposing service, known as midnight mass (*la messe de minuit*). At this time the people are moved to great fervor in their anxiety to fittingly commemorate the birth of Christ. Among the scenes pertaining to this night were formerly the little gleams of light, to be seen at intervals for miles in the lonely country districts, or throughout towns and cities, at a time when gas-lighting was unknown, indicating the progress of pious worshipers through deep snowy roads towards that grand centre of desire, the church, at whose portals the lanterns were extinguished, to be relighted after mass. If the distance were very great, they traveled in *carrioles* or *berlines*, also bearing lanterns.

The church itself presents on such nights an attractive and imposing appearance. Lighted candles and lamps arranged in a manner not only to illuminate the building, but to enhance the effect of its decorations and to arouse feelings appropriate to the hour, shine everywhere throughout the edifice. The principal object of interest is the wax figure of the infant Jesus, beside the altar, upon which all the religious art available is expended to produce the highest effect; and upon the radiant countenance brilliant lights are concentrated, to kindle the devotional sentiment of the worshipers. Artificial bouquets of varied colors, the handiwork of the daughters of the most prominent citizens, occupy conspicuous places on the altar; and the altar-cloth, which is a piece of elaborate workmanship, is also, usually, from the hands of some fair parishioner. When the service is ended the worshipers return home to partake of a collation (*réveillon*), which is generally of bountiful character. The interest of the children is aroused long before the celebration, by the promise of attending the midnight mass as a reward for good behavior, and, as an after consideration of no small moment, a share in *le réveillon*.

Of late years this service is less in vogue than formerly, many parishes dispensing with it altogether, owing to the advantage taken of the absence

of the farmers (*habitans*) by thieves, whose facilities for marauding are not a little augmented by the fact that in retired parishes the doors and windows are never fastened. And in the cities it also has been generally discontinued on account of the deeds of the riotous element on such occasions.

Many traditions and superstitions regarding supernatural events on the night preceding Christmas continue current from the foundation of the colony among the peasant class. The old French emigrants brought these from Normandy and Brittany as a part of their mental outfit, planting them in Canadian soil, which has proved every way propitious to their vigorous growth and extensive spread. Two centuries have failed to materially change their form and color, while making considerable additions to their number, amid the novel and startling conditions of the New World. But this is the history of the ignorant of every nation. Among the mysterious phenomena characterizing these sacred festivals in the popular imagination, the following are typical specimens :

On Christmas eve the entire animal creation is gifted with the faculty of speech, which is used in criticising the conduct of the human race towards it, giving praise or blame, as deserved ; resolutions are made among them to perform grudgingly or inefficiently such work as is required by unreasonable masters, and, on the other hand, to give to those kind and gentle, fidelity and devotion. It is a no less common belief that the lucky person born on Christmas will never know want. In the remote districts young girls who are eager to learn their matrimonial prospects betake themselves on Christmas eve, at midnight, to the hen-coop, and strike the door three times, when, if the cock crow, it foretells their early marriage ; but, if the response come from a disturbed hen, the bridal is to be indefinitely postponed. The pangs of disappointment or the ecstasies of delight which have followed this experiment would fill volumes.

Another superstition is, if a young girl enter a barn at midnight with a ball of wool in her hand, throws it up in the air, and suddenly turns around, placing both hands behind her, and the wool should fall into them again, then the image of her future husband will instantly appear to her. If the trial be a failure, there is much unhappiness for the rest of the year. There are, however, but few young girls, whatever their desire, who have the courage to take a midnight and midwinter stroll to a barn, even sustained by the hope of a lover's vision ; but there are a few heroic instances credibly current among the people, and the writer has been gravely assured of the complete success of several such trials.

At the same time of the year and hour of the night, the spirits of the dead are believed to visit the churches, ascend the aisles to the altar, and

deposit an offering; the person doomed to die first will be warned by the presence of his image in the procession. There are many other traditions, but lack of space prevents their being recorded here.

From time immemorial the French-Canadian race has taken advantage of the midwinter season, when the exacting labors of field, bush and barn have ceased to weary the honest *habitant*, to dispense with toil, and speed the enjoyments of life, with all the resources at command, either in his own home, or at the festive hearth of his neighbor. This season is made merry with songs, dances, games and stories, and forms memorable milestones in the path of life, lightening the arduous routine of the peasant's daily duties during the rigorous Canadian winter.

The most notable holiday of the year is New Year's day (*le Jour de l'An*), rendered specially attractive by tradition and the recollection of ancient customs, many of which are intertwined with religious and domestic observances. Free rein is given to the spirits of the people as the last night of the old year wears on, its successor being as joyously hailed as though it were the advent of a valued friend. Then comes one of the most characteristic and notable features of Canadian life. Those polite and cordial visits, beginning early in the morning of the first, and lasting some days of the new year. In the olden times, it was quite a picturesque sight to see, on a New Year's morning, some of the citizens of Quebec paying their calls carrying their hats under their arms, indifferent to a temperature of 20° below zero, with the *queues* of their wigs blown to and fro by the wintry winds.

The formula of good wishes for the New Year is, usually: "*On vous la souhaite bonne et heureuse, avec le Paradis à la fin de vos jours.*" (We wish you a prosperous and a happy New Year, and may you see Heaven after your death.) Refreshments are liberally served, often quite beyond the peasant's means. Such hospitality is not to be refused, and one must partake freely, in compliment to his successive hosts. The result is often a personal discomfort which furnishes frequent illustrations of that "killing with kindness," that has passed into a proverb. The greatest courtesy is manifested on either side, the marked friendliness often effacing the result of previous coldness or differences during the preceding year, stimulating mutual regard, and promoting even the interests of business, so largely dependent upon such feeling in a limited community. In the evening, every device which ingenious good nature can suggest is employed to beguile the hours. It is no marvel, therefore, that, after the adieus are spoken, *le jour de l'An* is esteemed the brightest spot in the year's picture, by both old and young. In a sense, also, it is regarded as marking a step towards spring,

with the increase, however slight, in the length of the days, when more visiting, the *sine quâ non* of their social enjoyment, can be done.

The visit of *Santa Claus*, with his bounties, for the youth of these Canadian homes, is an event of such interest, that around it are gathered hosts of traditions and delightful memories. His visit takes place New Year's eve, and he is known as St. Nicholas. His good will is confidently predicted in the event of filial obedience, while, on the other hand, his ill-will is foretold to wayward children, implying the omission of all his favors. As an illustration of the latter, and the reasoning of the youthful mind, may be related that on one occasion a juvenile offender who had hung up his stocking in the hope that the saint would have forgotten his small sins, found, to his grief, in the morning, only a few sweatmeats and some potatoes. The poor little fellow was mournful enough for the forenoon, but at dinner he suddenly brightened up and remarked to his mother that perhaps it would be well for the family if he were wicked all the year round, for then St. Nicholas might leave potatoes enough for the whole year.

A festive ceremony is observed on Twelfth Night (*le jour des Rois*). In town and country it is usual for young and old to assemble in the evening and perform the operation of cutting the Twelfth cake (*tirer le gâteau*). The party gather about a large table and watch the cutting with great interest, the young people especially being eager to see who will be the fortunate recipient of the slice in which the pea or bean is imbedded. The lucky ones promptly announce their discovery; every sort of jest and compliment is exchanged. The possessor of the bean is crowned queen, and of the pea, king, and they are treated for the remainder of the evening with the homage due to such exalted personages.

Easter Day (*le jour de Pâques*) is a religious festival of marked importance. After Lent, with its many abnegations, the advent of Easter is hailed with joy. The people often remain up until midnight to break their long fast with cheer. L'Abbé Casgrain, a distinguished antiquarian, describes an Easter dinner in the early days of the colony, as follows: (Translation.) "Imagine," says the Abbé, "thirty or forty good eaters of those times at table. There was little ceremony, but everything was offered in the heartiest manner, and each took the place he could find. Chairs were not in common use; on each side of the table were blocks of wood, on which boards were placed, and trunks here and there were used as seats, the guests not thus accommodated standing. On the table were leaden or common delf dishes, and if there were enough for all, it was an indication of wealth on the part of the host. The few forks were reserved for the women, and each provided his own knife. The clothing of the

men consisted of gray homespun trousers of country cloth (*étouffe du pays*), and a pair of beef moccasins (*bottes sauvages*); the *bonnets bleus*, generally worn out-of-doors, were laid aside for the nonce. Their toilette was completed by a dicky. If the latter were omitted by any one, he was not entitled to partake of pie, a favorite dish of the *habitants*. The costumes of the women consisted of a blue skirt with white stripes, and a flowered India shawl and a white cap for gala days. The preparations for this festival were something formidable, if one may judge from the following, which recalls the feast of Gargantua: In the first place, there was prepared a stew or *ragout* of pork, beef and mutton, in a thirty or forty-gallon boiler; minced pies (*tourtières et pâtés*), pork chops, prepared in a variety of ways; quarters of veal and mutton, fowl and game. Besides the viands, there were pastries of different kinds, cooked in lard or porpoise oil, and cakes now known as *croquignoles* (doughnuts). All these were simultaneously placed on the table, and each helped himself as he pleased. Those who had no plate took a piece of pastry from a *pâté* and used it as a dish. Politeness required that each should see that his neighbor lacked nothing. When it was noticed that the supply of food was becoming short before any one, he was told, 'Brother, you excite pity,' and his wants were immediately supplied. While the eatables were being partaken of, the host went round the table and poured out liquor to each in a cup or pewter goblet. The utmost gayety and cordiality prevailed. Hunting and fishing exploits were recounted, and the feast ended with songs, the choruses of which were joined in by the whole company."

According to popular tradition, on Easter morning, at an early hour, the sun may be seen to perform three somersaults in honor of the great Christian event then commemorated; and on Ascension Day, persons free from mortal sin (*en état de grâce*) may behold three suns at sunrise.

From the earliest days of the colony the French regarded St. Joseph as their patron saint, and they observed his natal anniversary, the 20th of March, with religious and appropriate ceremonies. As time wore on, however, the preference of the people appeared to incline towards St. John the Baptist, as the special patron saint of the colony. The day was generally distinguished by religious and other observances, and entertainments followed in the evening, given by the leading citizens with lavish hospitality. Some of the oldest inhabitants of the Quebec of to-day recall the grand feasts on those occasions by an eminent old philanthropist, J. F. Perault, who died generally venerated and respected in 1844, at the ripe age of ninety-one. On St. Joseph's day, all the resources of his hospitable mansion, *Asyle Champêtre*, and of the culinary art of his *chef* were

employed in producing, among other things, a monstrous pie, called in French, *pâté*. It was composed of the following substantial elements: One turkey, three pigeons, three partridges, two chickens, one dozen of snow-birds, and the tenderest and most succulent portion of two hares, the whole sandwiched between slices of pork and ham, and intermingled with highly seasoned meats finely minced. One of the difficulties of the cook would be to construct such a colossal framework of pastry as would retain its shape and withstand the weight and pressure of the mass of meats enclosed. This vast gastronomical *chef-d'œuvre*, of course, would stand as the *pièce de résistance*, in the centre of the table, and the other dishes comprising the remainder of the *menu* were placed at different portions of the board, before the guests sat down. An easy and friendly species of *etiquette* prevailed, each guest helping his neighbor to what he desired, being assisted in return, while the host dispensed to all a portion of the *pâté*, which formed the chief object of attraction. It was usual before dinner to whet the appetites of the ladies by a sip of cordial or *liqueur*, and that of the gentlemen by a glass of absinthe *frappé*, or Jamaica rum. As with us now, soup was served first, and fish was seldom partaken of; there were no *entrées* and few vegetables; but the more substantial meats were always on the table and in abundance. The desserts generally comprised fruits in season, the usual made-up dishes of to-day, and such foreign favorites as still retain their place at our tables. The beverages were claret, ale, cognac and sherry; the cognac was taken before the fruit and the sherry afterwards. To read of such *menus* makes the mortal of this latter half of the nineteenth century sigh for the appetite and vigorous health of his ancestors.

Another custom sometimes observed in villages of the district of Quebec is the erection of what is called *un mai*, a sort of may-pole, in honor of some notable or popular seigneur, or the election of the mayor of the parish. On the morning of the day when the compliment is to be paid, generally in the month of May, the recipient suddenly finds his house surrounded by a merry throng of the peasantry, bearing with them a tree with the branches lopped off, and only the top remaining. Attached to the top is sometimes a weather-vane, painted red and green. All the crowd engage in digging a hole in front of the house, and then plant the pole. The moment it is raised, they fire salutes in honor of the event. Formerly some nimble boy would climb the pole and entwine the vane with ribbons or evergreens, shouting, "*Vive le Roi; Vive le Seigneur*," and the crowd would take up the cry and repeat it with lusty good-will. A grand feast was then given by the *Seigneur*, while frequent salutes

were fired by both the Seigneur's family and the peasantry, to emphasize the important festivity, and all good feeling and joy prevailed.

But the grand national holiday of the French Canadians is St. Jean Baptiste's, the 24th of June. It is observed with imposing religious ceremonies, processions of trade, benevolent, religious, and other societies headed by bands of music, with flags and banners exhibiting national and religious emblems and patriotic mottoes, and allegorical cars of most fanciful designs. In the city of Quebec, for instance, one important feature of the procession is the Carillon flag, the old military banner which waved within the ramparts of Ticonderoga, when the English sought in vain to capture it in the time of Montcalm, by whom it was heroically defended, to the glory of himself and his French troops.

This historic emblem and patriotic relic is usually borne by the most respected man in the community, however unmartial his character or appearance. It is always an object of admiring attention, and the bearer also. In the procession there is a representation of St. Jean Baptiste, in the person of a handsome boy of ten or twelve, fancifully arrayed in a fur robe, with a profusion of long, curling hair falling over his shoulders. He reclines in an elegant carriage, decked with maple boughs, a lamb at his feet. The youthful Baptiste carries a shepherd's crook, the whole figure and surroundings making a most effective and beautiful representation of this holy messenger.

All who take part in the procession exhaust their ingenuity, if not their resources, to make a striking display in costumes and accessories, with ribbons, rosettes, flowers and maple leaves in lavish abundance. The whole city or village assumes a gala aspect, the streets being lined with young maples or evergreens, and often spanned with decorated arches, while flags float from roof and windows, and in all directions the booming of guns is heard. The evening is devoted to social festivities, with patriotic addresses and music, "The day, and all who honor it," being a toast received with wild enthusiasm. The memory of brilliant events and heroic episodes in Canadian history is cherished, the sacrifices of the pious and the patriotic being recalled with ardor. Indeed, they enter into this celebration with zeal and pride. It forms the most joyous festival during the summer months, its attractions being enhanced by the perfect days of June.

BOSTON, *November 1, 1888.*

Prosper Bender

FRANCIS MARION'S GRAVE

It is a fact greatly to be deplored and which, as has been remarked, is "a sad commentary on the gratitude of a people," that the momentous events of the late civil war, the effects of which were felt so long and so grievously in the South, have almost eliminated from the Southern mind the memory of the men of 1776, and their gallant deeds.

In a true and commendable spirit of gratitude to those who, as a celebrated historian and diplomat has said, "true to the instincts of their birth and faithful to the teachings of their fathers," laid down their lives for the cause they believed to be just and holy, all over the South have been reared marble tributes and massive memorials to perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the Lost Cause. But among all these monuments, few can be found which are dedicated to the first heroes of our country; to the men of 1776 who left hamlet and hall, or who, releasing the horses from the plow, rode away to check the advance of the invader, without even returning for a moment to the family fireside to embrace for perhaps the last time their little ones, or to imprint, maybe, the last kiss upon the lips of an anxious wife.

A striking illustration of this seeming neglect is the condition of the grave of Francis Marion, the famous Swamp Fox of the Revolution. When this celebrated soldier died, his remains were interred in a burying-ground on Belle Isle plantation, St. Stephen's Parish, Berkeley county, South Carolina. Over his grave some years afterwards, was placed a simple marble slab—a "frail memorial, with shapeless sculpture decked," which barely recorded in few words the dates of the birth and demise of the illustrious warrior who lay beneath.

As years went by the once flourishing old plantation became neglected, and finally deserted, and the burying-ground soon fell into disuse and decay. The old slab, however, still remained, although stained by the weather, and marked by time, until about three years ago, when during one of the fierce equinoctial storms which often sweep the Carolina coast in the fall of the year, a giant sugar-berry tree was blown across the grave of the old soldier, and that of Mrs. Marion, which lay next to his, and the slab over the general's grave was completely shattered. There was considerable interest expressed at the time, and a country paper with more spirit of regard for the old hero's memory than dollars or influence, pro-

posed to raise a fund with which to replace the slab, and to put the two graves in good condition. A few trifling subscriptions were sent in, but interest languished, and no definite movement has ever been made toward the consummation of this most laudable object.

The negroes, the only present occupants of Belle Isle plantation, have cut up the sugar-berry tree for firewood, and have carried away the fragments of the shattered slab, which are now doing service as oven-backs in the numerous cabins along the country side.

Unless something is done very soon to reclaim the graves of the famous old Revolutionary hero and his wife from the decay and ruin into which they are rapidly falling, it will not be long before they will be in the same condition as the grave of the old patriot, William Moultrie, who died in 1805 full of years and honors, and was buried at "Windsor" plantation, in St. James, Goose creek, Berkeley county, South Carolina. No tomb was placed over his grave, and his family and admirers continued putting it off year after year, until, in 1852, when a party of gentlemen visited the old burying-ground to locate the grave for the purpose of erecting a shaft over it, to their mortification, and the mortification of all persons who value the memory of the heroes of '76, it was found impossible to identify it among the many brush-grown mounds in the decayed enclosure.

In speaking of Marion, it might be of interest to many to know that in Rocky Bluff Swamp, in Sumter county, South Carolina, there is a low island—now altogether inaccessible, unless one is willing to gain it on foot, cutting his way through the dense canebrakes which surround it with an axe—upon which can still be seen the ruins of one of Marion's old places of rendezvous. The spot where the shanties for the protection of the soldiers were erected is marked by the remains of mud chimneys, and the old forge where the horses were shod is almost intact. The old-fashioned anvil was in its place until a few years ago, when a country blacksmith penetrated the swamp and brought it away, and it is now doing good service in these piping times of peace, as it did under the hammer of some stalwart old soldier-smith an hundred years ago, when every ring of the horseshoe caused the rude patriots to start for fear it would guide the enemy to their hiding-place.

Shirley Carter Hughsom.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE FRENCH COLONY OF SAN DOMINGO

ITS RISE AND FALL

San Domingo, in natural advantages, is unsurpassed. Three mountain ranges, of moderate elevation, traversing its entire length, are a guarantee for attractive scenery and well-watered land. The heat is tempered by the trade winds. The climate is salubrious, save along the coast. Splendid flowering plants adorn the plains. Majestic forests of pine, mahogany of the finest kind, the most valuable dye and cabinet woods clothe the mountain sides. The soil is one of exceeding fertility, the low-lying districts yielding in profusion the best varieties of tropical growths, while the productions of temperate regions thrive on the elevated slopes. In short, it is excelled by no other portion of the world. In its day it was called "The Garden of the West Indies," "The Queen of the Antilles;" and it was the boast of Columbus, when its native richness and beauty burst upon him, that he had found the original seat of Paradise.

Columbus discovered this turtle-shaped island December 6, 1492, and at Isabella, on the northern coast, established the first Spanish colony. The city of San Domingo was founded, 1496, by the brother of the renowned admiral. For half a century these settlements received marked attention from the mother country, and rose to great prosperity. But, as other parts of America were discovered, the inhabitants were drawn off; and the indigenes having been exterminated by excessive work and general ill-usage, the island, for a period, declined.

In 1789 its sovereignty was divided between France and Spain. The French colony occupied the western portion of the island, an irregular north-and-south line separating it from Spanish territory. The area of this colony was ten thousand square miles, or one-third of the whole, being somewhat larger than the state of Vermont. It embraced three provinces, northern, southern, and western, presided over by a governor-general. Cape François, in the northern province, was the metropolis, and the Paris of the Western World. At the above date French San Domingo had reached a remarkable state of prosperity and splendor.

The utmost effort had been made to stimulate and improve agriculture, and on every hand the teeming colony smiled with successful industry. Spread over it were a thousand sugar plantations, and three thousand of coffee, not to mention the cultivation of indigo, cacao, cotton, etc., and

the splendid tropical fruits yielded to trivial care. The narrow but rich plain of *Cul de Sac* itself contained one hundred and fifty sugar plantations, while the rising slopes, up to the Spanish lines, were clothed with coffee farms, that appeared from the hill-crests as so many thickets. In 1789 the colony laded, for France alone, four hundred vessels. It supplied Europe with half of its sugar. Its exports were valued at \$28,000,000. Numerous roads, spacious and most beautifully kept, intersected the country in all directions. The planters lived in jovial splendor, in the loveliest homes in the world. From 1750 to 1789 (the beginning of revolutionary activity) the growth of the colony was marvelous, at the latter date reaching a height superior to all other colonial possessions.

The inhabitants were whites, mulattoes or people of color, and negro slaves. The rise of each is written in dark lines.

In 1630 a small body of French and English, who had established themselves on St. Christopher, one of the windward islands, were ruthlessly driven out by the Spaniards. The greater part found refuge in Tortuga, a small island near the northwest coast of San Domingo, where they increased rapidly, and as buccaneers, became the terror of the neighboring seas. Upon the commerce of the Spaniards, their special enemies, they took the amplest revenge. Predatory excursions soon gave them a footing on the western coast of San Domingo. Eventually, the English buccaneers settled in Jamaica. The French section continued to gain ground in San Domingo, where gradually they left off piracy, and became planters. The French government now began to extend its care. Governors were appointed. The planters were increased by emigrants from the mother country. Wives were sent out. Negro slaves were taken in raids upon Spanish territory. An incursion to Jamaica in 1694 secured two thousand, and a notable impulse was given to the cultivation of sugar. The colony, in 1697, had greatly developed in numbers and importance, and the Spaniards, unable to cope with France, by the treaty of Ryswick formally ceded to the latter country the western portion of the island.

In 1789 the whites were known as Europeans and as creoles, between whom great jealousies existed. The former, generally, were public functionaries, military men, or merchants—lived chiefly in the towns—assumed an air of superiority, and exercised much petty tyranny.

The creoles or planters considered themselves the heirs of the soil—were excessively imperious and voluptuous, impatient of restraint, jealous of wealth and honor, unbounded in self-indulgence, yet hospitable and charitable. They commonly lived on the estates they cultivated, and resented disdainfully the assumed superiority of the European.

Of the mulattoes many were cultivated men, opulent and large slave-owners. Their characters often commanded respect, yet meanness of birth could not be forgotten. The whites looked down upon them contemptuously, and their condition, on the whole, was truly degraded. They were exposed to perpetual insult and humiliation—were governed by a set of local laws applicable only to themselves—on attaining their majority they were compelled to serve three years in a kind of militia, to keep runaway slaves in check—were subject to a “corvee” for the maintenance of the roads—excluded from public employments and the liberal professions—and not allowed to bear the names of their white fathers. Many had been highly educated in France, and possessed large estates, and the deprivation of political and personal rights was borne with a gathering and ominous sense of resentment.

The circumstances connected with the introduction of the negro slaves, to replace the exterminated indigenes, opens the blackest page in Spanish history.

These indigenes—as they appeared to Columbus, before they had been broken and debased by the Spaniard’s cruelty—were an interesting race. Reliable accounts represent them as being of lighter color than the inhabitants of the neighboring islands, and generally superior—singular in feature, but not disagreeable—in aspect timid and gentle, in person not tall, but well-shaped and active, and weak in body, incapable of much labor, short lived, and extremely frugal. They were guileless in their manners, possessed fair apprehensions, were remarkably obedient to their rulers, humble, patient, submissive, with a love for quietude, and dislike for disputes. They exercised a simple agriculture and had made some progress in the arts of ornament and of utility, displaying ingenuity in working beaten gold, and in the manufacture of a plain cotton cloth and earthen pitchers. In a word, they occupied a middle state between savage life and polished society—an unoffending, peaceable and amiable race. Their character was in keeping with the native fauna of the island, which contained no beast of prey, and no wild animal larger than a hare.

The bold bearing of the Spaniards, their great size and strength, and splendid aspect in shining armor and on caparisoned horses, produced in the minds of the simple islanders a reverential awe. They regarded them as having descended from the heavens, and gave them the honor due to superior beings. But the Spaniards were ravening wolves; and under a course of most merciless treatment the history of the indigenes is pitiful, till it ends with their extinction fifty years on.

Pioneer colonists are commonly reckless adventurers, without money

or character. On his second voyage, to colonize Hispaniola, Columbus, good and great as he was, committed the profound mistake of taking with him, for want of better material to complete his number, a lot of convicted criminals, who, let loose among the natives, made themselves free with their wives and property, and turned the colony into a hell.

The outrages became unbearable, even to this submissive people, and an unsuccessful attempt at resistance was followed by the imposition of a yearly tribute. In lieu of tribute, a slavery presently succeeded unequalled for cruelty and destructiveness. Unprotected by the stronger physiques which the ordinary environments of an underling race are naturally fitted to secure, they fell an easy prey to the pitiless Spaniards, who exhausted against the defenseless creatures every advantage their manifold superiorities conferred.

Under Governor-General Bobadilla they were divided into classes, and distributed, like cattle, among the Spaniards, by fifties and hundreds. The attempt of his successor, Ovando, to modify these distributions into *hirings*, whereby, for a certain sum and for a specified time, the Indians were compelled to work for the Spaniards, only deepened their oppression. Payment was made a plea for multiplied exactions. The character of the pitiless slavery advanced under Albuquerque and others, and the death of Isabella removed all check upon its rigors. The serious efforts of this amiable and illustrious princess in behalf of the political as well as the religious interest of the indigenes had been frustrated by the cruelty of the Spaniards, and the incapacity of the priests. Their merciless treatment had been studiously concealed from her. It remained unknown till she lay upon her dying bed, and deeply distressed the last hours of the pious sovereign.

Spanish cruelty had its root in avarice.

*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis
Auri sacra fames?*

This grew so intense that the Indians came to believe that gold was the Spaniards' real God. Neglecting agriculture, they drove the natives to the mines, and there imposed tasks upon this feeble-bodied people that would have been excessive for a far hardier race. They were worked till they spat blood, and the milk dried up in the breasts of nursing women.

Resistance offered at the outset proved utterly futile. On the *Vega Real* an army of a hundred thousand was dreadfully routed by a Spanish force but two hundred strong.

Resorting now to starvation against their enemies—whom they had

observed, in contrast with their own frugal ways, as being immense eaters—they pulled up their edible roots, suspended agriculture, and fled to the mountains. The device recoiled against themselves. A third of the population perished; and the limestone caverns near the mountain summits still abound with the bones of the wretched fugitives who preferred death by starving to the intolerable tyranny of the Spaniards.

Henceforth they hopelessly submitted, and sank into a sluggish, dazed condition, with a perfect hatred towards their oppressors and everything pertaining to them. Those about to die and exhorted to baptism, refused the rite with expressions of abhorrence for the Christian's heaven, on being told that *Spanish* souls had gone thither.

The Indians worked only under the spur of blows and ill-usage. No indignity, no wrong, no treachery was spared them. They almost lost the semblance of human beings; and to such intellectual blights some of the newly arrived priests hesitated to administer the sacraments. The Spaniards spurned those whom their oppression had driven towards idiocy, and treated them as an inferior species of animal. Instances are mentioned (in a neighboring colony) of Indian infants having been fed to hounds, and of a princess bartered for a cheese.

Multitudes perished in the four chief mines—multitudes disappeared from suicide, famine, fatigue, and superinduced disease. Laborers became scarce, and, to supply the want, the Spaniards visited one of the Bahamas, and, representing to the islanders that the spirits of their departed friends and ancestors were living happily in Hispaniola, entrapped, within a few years, forty thousand, and sent them to the mines. To close the dreadful recital: the Spaniards worked these mines so actively, that, at the end of fifty years, there remained not one hundred natives out of the one-and-a-half million who happily inhabited the island upon its discovery by Columbus. It is a horrible story—a foul blot upon Spain; and through these dreadful wrongs, the wrath of God seems to have withered, even to this day, the Spanish settled portions of the New World.

The inhuman treatment of the indigenes raised up advocates. The most notable was Las Casas. He thought it less cruel to work negroes. They had far greater powers of endurance, one negro being considered the equal of five Indians. To mitigate, therefore, the sufferings of the latter, as well as to sustain the colony now languishing for labor, the Emperor Charles V. adopted Las Casas' suggestion, and granted to one of his Flemish favorites a patent for the yearly importation of four thousand. This privilege, sold to Genoese merchants, became the foundation of a regular trade for supplying the colony—a trade that continued to increase through-

out the whole archipelago, where the negroes multiplied with prodigious rapidity. It has been noticed as a remarkable historical fact, that the humane efforts of this noble-hearted priest should be so closely associated with the establishment in America of the African slave trade.

In 1789 the colony contained 450,000 slaves—the mulattoes and free blacks being 24,000—the whites, 40,000.

At this date it had reached a height of prosperity without parallel in the history of colonial possessions. Many of the proprietors, enormously rich (hence the phrase, *as rich as a creole*), lived half the year in Paris in the most sumptuous style, attended, as a special act of legislation allowed, by retinues of slaves—passing the winters in their beautiful West India homes. Others resided permanently in France, and spent all their revenues abroad; yet, so vast were the capabilities of the island, that, under a careful system of tillage which “wrested from a fertile soil the most immense wealth,” riches multiplied as if by magic. The private luxury and public grandeur of the colony astonished the traveler, and its accumulation of wealth was a constant source of surprise to the mother country.

Unhappily, dissoluteness had advanced with equal strides, and the outward splendor rested on frail virtuous supports. Morally, the mulattoes appear to have been the superior class. The planters and negroes were alike depraved. The former were sybarites. Opulent and dissipated, they had reached a state of sentiment and manners the most vitiated, and the slaves had caught the infection. If the master was proud and voluptuous, the slave was vicious and often riotous, and the punishment frequently cruel and unnatural.

Society, moreover, was throughout in a condition of antagonisms, the creole slave regarding with scorn the newly imported African, the free mulatto, the creole slave; while the whites looked down with contempt upon all, and were themselves divided by the wretched jealousies between planters and functionaries. It was an atmosphere of suspicion and ill-will, in which an evil construction was given to everything. No determinate principles guided the superior classes. Each passing event became a new occasion for discontent. In a society so circumstanced the revolutionary spirit agitating the mother country found ready entrance, and the dissolution of social order was apparently threatened.

In the discussions in France (1787–88) that preceded the meeting of the States-General, each race became profoundly interested. The doctrine of “liberty, equality, and fraternity” was warmly indorsed by the whites—yet for themselves alone. The mulattoes saw the opportunity for realizing political and social rights. The slave, too, became an inter-

ested listener, and began to feel the stirring of new aspirations. The latter, at the outset, remained quiet, though, as Rainsford observes, the efforts in their behalf by Lafayette, Mirabeau, and the Abbé Gregoire made their condition a prominent topic of conversation and regret in half the towns of Europe.

The mulattoes, however, promptly insisted upon political equality ; and at once arose between them and the whites a bitter struggle, which the vacillating course of home legislation—now favoring one party, now the other—prolonged and greatly intensified. It was a most deplorable state of affairs, and tore the colony dreadfully. Both sides were in arms, and not infrequently in bloody encounters. There were collisions, and then settlings towards repose ; then fresh aggravations and impending conflict, followed by recedings from the verge of war.

Finally, May 15, 1791, the national assembly passed a decree—warmly supported by Lafayette, Condorcet, Gregoire, and other leaders—granting to the “people of color” full political rights. The tidings reached San Domingo in June, and fell like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. It at once consolidated all parties among the whites against the mother country. The colonists had been dividing against themselves, as the sentiment of the national assembly developed towards the enfranchisement of the colored races, some advocating one course—others, another. But race feeling is deeper than political feeling ; and the whites, in the presence of the enforced equality of the “bastard and scorned” mulatto, by a natural *esprit de corps*, became consolidated. The worst, too, was feared from the decree’s effect upon the slaves, who had already grown noticeably deliberative and restless. In a frenzy of rage they determined to reject the civic oath. They forced the governor to suspend the operation of the decree, till they could appeal to France. In the northern provincial assembly a motion was made to raise the British flag.

The mulattoes, alarmed, yet exasperated to the last degree, gathered in armed bodies. The sentiment prevailed that one or the other party must be exterminated. War seemed inevitable—when the blacks (August 15), rising in vast numbers, suddenly appeared upon the scene, and within four days laid one-third of the northern province in utter ruin.

The whites, in consternation, now promptly granted civil rights to the mulattoes, and these (generally slaveholders), turning against the blacks with all the zeal that the powerful interests of property inspire, peace appeared not improbable—when the fatal legislation of the national assembly reached its climax. For, moved by the remonstrances of the planters’ agents, who raised the cry that the colony was about to be lost, and igno-

rant of the black rising and the accord between whites and mulattoes, the assembly (September 24) repealed the decree of May 15. The mulattoes could not be persuaded that the planters had not instigated the repeal—lost all confidence in the whites—threw themselves into the negro camp—and a furious and fatal war ensued.

Thus perished—amid unparalleled scenes of uproar, butchery, and beastly outrage—this splendid colony, founded in the cruelties of the Spaniard and the buccaneer. It was a day of blood for blood—of vengeance for those wretched indigenes whose merciless slavery these blacks had been imported to bear.

E. W. Gilliam

PHILADELPHIA, PA

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

While viewing the engrossed copy of the Declaration of American Independence on July 4, 1876, at old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, two strangers drew near, and the following conversation took place: Said Mr. A——, in substance, “Well, I suppose that is the original, world-renowned document, and those the signatures that were written upon it by the unparalleled heroes themselves, in this very room, just one hundred years ago to-day.”

“Yes,” said Mr. B——, hesitatingly, “in the main, you may be right; but, for your statement to be critically correct, I think it will need some modifications.”

With manifest surprise Mr. A—— replied, “I cannot conceive in what particulars. I have always understood the facts as I have stated, indeed the whole scene of the signing was indelibly impressed on my mind when a child, by Trumbull’s excellent painting of it—the original of which I suppose is now in the Capitol, at Washington.”

Said Mr. B——. “If you care to listen, it will please me to state some of the reasons why I made the remark which surprises you, for I have been something of a student in history.”

“Most assuredly. I shall be delighted,” replied Mr. A——, “especially after having seen this paper myself, to learn what there is to learn about its history; it is a most important document, which brought into existence one of the most glorious and important nations of the world, and which lies at the foundation of all our free and happy republican institutions.”

Mr. B—— then went on to say: “In the first place, you assume that the fifty-six signers, as they are called (Mr. Blaine says there were fifty-five) were all present in this very hall, one hundred years ago, whereas the truth is, some of them were not even members of the Continental Congress at that time.”

“You surprise me, sir,” said Mr. A——. “Be pleased to name those who were not members at the time.”

“Well, sir, to begin with, Charles Carroll was elected a delegate from Maryland on that very fourth day of July, 1776; but he did not take his seat until the 18th day of the same month,” replied Mr. B——. “Dr. Matthew Thornton was chosen a delegate from New Hampshire, September 12, 1776, but he did not take his seat until the 4th of November

following, four months after July 4, and, of course, neither he nor Charles Carroll signed it until after they had taken their seats. Thornton was the last who signed it, and Dr. Josiah Bartlett from the same colony was the first—his name being the first called at the time of the signing. Dr. Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, and George Ross, were elected delegates from Pennsylvania on the 20th day of July, 1776, and took their seats shortly after; so they were not present on the 4th.

“You also assume that none other than the fifty-six were then present, whereas Thomas McKean, of Delaware, states, in a letter to Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, under date of September 26, 1796, that he himself was present in Congress, July Fourth, when the final vote was taken on the declaration, and that he personally knew that Henry Wisner, a delegate from New York, was then present, and approved of the declaration, and yet Wisner’s name is not among the signers, as you perceive.”

“This is all news to me!” exclaimed Mr. A——. “You assume,” continued Mr. B——, “that the vote on the Fourth approving of the declaration was unanimous, that all present voted for it. But it is certain that John Dickinson, a delegate from Pennsylvania, not only voted against it, but delivered a powerful speech in opposition to it, contending that a compromise with England was desirable and still practicable, and he doubted the policy of the declaration at that particular period, without some preliminary trials of our strength, and before the terms of the confederation had been settled, and foreign assistance made certain. Charley Humphreys and Thomas Willing from Pennsylvania, and George Read from Delaware, likewise voted against the declaration. Besides, although the delegates from New York were present, they all refrained from voting on that Fourth of July, claiming that they were restricted from doing so by that colony.

“Another important error is, that you assume that the declaration was generally signed July 4, 1776, whereas it was generally signed August 2, of that year. No one signed it on the 4th except John Hancock, the president, as every act is signed by the presiding officer that is passed by a deliberative body, simply to attest its passage. Charles Thomson the Secretary, though not a delegate, also attested it.

“For a clear understanding of this whole subject, we need to recall the fact that after the Declaration was passed, and it appeared a bare majority of the delegates of each colony except New York (and they were personally favorable), was in favor of it, it was thought best to adjourn immediately, and return to their respective colonies, and report the state of affairs

to their constituents, hoping that the colonies which had restricted their delegates, among which were New York and Maryland, might be induced to withdraw their restrictions; and that the colonies whose delegates were divided, as Pennsylvania and Delaware, might be led to return such only as favored the declaration. This was done; and Congress, reassembling on the 15th of July, it was found that all present were favorable. On the 19th, Congress resolved that the declaration, which had been made on the 4th, should be engrossed on parchment, and be signed by every member present. It was so produced and signed on August 2. This is the engrossed copy that is before us, and not the original (the latter cannot now be found). On this we do not find the names of Robert R. Livingston, Dickinson, Wisner, Humphreys, and Willing, they not having returned after the recess.

“The fact is, the signing by all the members was not thought of on the 4th; but was a very happy after-thought. By the resolution it was entitled ‘The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America in Congress Assembled.’ The expression, ‘The United States of America’ was then and there originated and first employed. On the 4th only twelve colonies, and not thirteen, actually voted, as New York had no vote on that day. But her restrictions from voting for independence were recalled on the 9th of July, and on the 15th her delegates gave in their adhesion, and signed the Declaration August 2.”

“But how came this colony,” asked Mr. A——, “to pass such restrictions? Was she less liberty-loving than the other colonies?”

“Perhaps not,” said Mr. B——, “but her situation was most unfortunate—much worse than any other. Her population, which was not then very large, was mainly confined to the city, Long Island, and along the Hudson. For the number of her inhabitants she had many rich men, for those times, and they had much at stake. The British army and navy had possession of the city and the control of the harbor and of the Hudson, and managed all the social, commercial, financial and legal interests of the entire colony. Many of the people were driven from their homes and robbed of their property, and their lives, liberty, and safety, were constantly jeopardized. In reviewing the history of the four ‘signers’ from New York—Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris, Philip Livingston, and William Floyd—we may learn how all, especially the wealthy, were situated.

“Doubtless you recollect that the beautiful and fertile manor of Morisania, belonging to Lewis Morris, consisting of a thousand acres, mostly covered with very fine timber, which, from its proximity to the city, was of incalculable value, was destroyed, his house very greatly injured, his

fences ruined, his stock driven away, and his family obliged to live in a state of exile.

“ Francis Lewis, in 1775, removed his family and effects to his country seat on Long Island, and in the autumn of that year his house was plundered by the British, and his library and valuable papers of every description were destroyed ; his wife fell into their power, and was detained a prisoner for several months, without even the comfort of a bed to lie upon, or a change of clothes.

“ William Floyd’s family, while he was at Philadelphia, attending upon Congress, were obliged to flee for safety to Connecticut. His house was occupied by a company of horsemen, which made it a place of rendezvous during the remainder of the war. Thus, for nearly seven years, he and his family were refugees from their habitation ; nor did he, during this long period, derive any benefit from his landed estate.

“ Lastly, Philip Livingston’s family fled to Kingston to escape the British army ; and here they were compelled to remain while he was at Philadelphia, sick and deprived of the consolations of home, though for a few last days of his illness, he was attended by his son Henry, who was at that time a member of General Washington’s family.”

“ I am truly surprised at the wealth you say the New York signers had,” said Mr. A——, “ and which they risked when they ‘pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor,’ by signing the declaration.”

“ In fact,” replied Mr. B——, “ there was no poor man among the noble fifty-six, except Samuel Adams, and he had once been very well off. The signers were generally wealthy. The delegates had to advance money for their own necessary expenses, and labor without immediate pay for their services, and therefore none but the rich could accept such offices, however worthy they might otherwise be. It is related of Charles Carroll, the richest man in the colonies, that when he had signed the declaration, some one exclaimed, ‘ There go a few million.’

“ Further, the truth is that the great question of the entire independence of the colonies from the mother country, although favored by a few of the ablest and boldest of our statesmen, had not been seriously agitated among the masses of the people until the winter of 1775–76, and they were not yet prepared to take this most important step. Several of the colonies had instructed their delegates to join in all measures that might be agreed to in Congress for the advancement of the interests, safety, and dignity of the colonies ; but others had directed theirs to refrain from voting for independence. John Dickinson and George Read represented the sentiments of this latter class, although personally, they were no less patriotic

than the other delegates. This was shown by Mr. Dickinson, when a few days after the Fourth, he marched with the American army to face the enemy. He accompanied his regiment to Elizabethtown in July to repel the invading British, and remained there until the end of his term of service."

"In examining these names, I do not find that of Robert R. Livingston of New York," inquired Mr. A——. "I remember that he was appointed on the committee to prepare a declaration, and must, therefore, have been supposed to be favorable to the measure. Why does not his name appear?"

"He was necessarily absent from Philadelphia for several days before the Fourth," said Mr. B——, "and, as before remarked, he did not return to Congress until after the recess. The case of Richard Henry Lee, also, looks a little odd, until explained. On the seventh of June he brought the great question before the house by submitting the resolution, 'That these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved.' Now, according to parliamentary usage, he should have been chosen chairman of the committee, and have reported the declaration when drafted. But neither he nor Mr. Jefferson, who penned the document, was its chairman, as would have seemed appropriate; but, it was reported by Benjamin Harrison. The fact was, that on the 10th of June Lee received sudden intelligence of the dangerous illness of his wife, and he left at once for home, and did not return until some time in August.

By the way, several anecdotes are related of this Benjamin Harrison while in Congress. In May, 1775, he and John Hancock were both named for president of Congress, in place of Peyton Randolph. Harrison at once yielded to Hancock, but, seeing him modestly hesitating to take the chair, and being a portly man (almost one-fourth of a ton), of gigantic strength, with characteristic good nature and playfulness, he seized Mr. Hancock in his athletic arms as though he were a child, and bore him to the seat of honor; then, turning around with his honest, beaming face, he said to his amused associates, 'Gentlemen, we will show mother Britain how little we care for her, by making a Massachusetts man president, whom she has excluded from pardon by a public proclamation.' Another anecdote is related of Harrison, how, at the signing he said to Elbridge Gerry, who was a small slight man, 'When the hanging-time comes, I shall have the advantage of you; I am so heavy, it will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half-an-hour after I am gone.' At the same time,

one of the members remarked, 'We must all hang together in this business.' 'Yes,' replied Dr. Franklin quickly, 'We must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately.' "

Mr. A—— said, "I am obliged for this important and interesting information; and in looking back to my first statement, I find there is but very little of it left unmodified."

Mr. B——, responding courteously, remarked, "I think, to sum up, it is really true, sir;

I. That the original draft by Mr. Jefferson was not signed by any one on the fourth of July, 1776, except John Hancock, president, and Charles Thomson, secretary. II. That the engrossed copy of the declaration which had been made July fourth, was generally signed August second. III. That the vote approving of the declaration was not unanimous on July Fourth, but was spoken and voted against. IV. That one at least, who was present July Fourth, and approved of the declaration, is not enrolled among the signers. V. That at least one-eighth of the signers were not members of the Congress on July Fourth. VI. That the signing by the delegates unanimously was a happy after-thought, for the inspiring and encouraging of the people to maintain that declaration for which each and all the delegates, had voluntarily pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors."

M. M. Baldwin

GROTON, N. Y.

WASHINGTON PORTRAITS, BY REMBRANDT PEALE

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AND MARTHA WASHINGTON

For the first time in the history of this magazine, now closing its twentieth volume, the current number opens with a pair of frontispieces of great rarity and beauty. These portraits of our first President and Mrs. Washington, never before published, have been engraved expressly for this periodical from the original paintings by Rembrandt Peale.* As examples of art, of great merit, they are worthy of careful study, while as a notable addition to the already famous gallery of Washington portraiture of this magazine, they are beyond price. They were painted by Rembrandt Peale, in 1853, for a New York lady, Mrs. Campbell, and are now the property of a New York lady, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes of Madison square. The following letter in the well known handwriting of the eminent artist, which has been carefully preserved, explains itself.

“ 502 Vine street above Broad
Philadelphia Nov 28, 1853

Mrs Campbell

D'r Madame

As our friend Mrs Cooper did not send me *your address*, I enclose this to her care for your early reception, in order to have your answer and advise how to direct the box containing your Washingtons, which I am desirous of sending this week. You will therefore oblige me with a note to say whether the box shall be directed to your house, or to the framemaker's, you may have employed to make the frames. In either case please send the exact directions by Thursday's mail.

I have felt sorry that the long continued cloudy and damp weather retarded the final finishing of your pictures until now—but hope they will be none the less welcome. You are the first lady in America to possess the portrait of Mrs Washington, which I am happy to say pleases all who have seen it.

As Mrs Peale and I propose visiting New York next week, to finish our examination of the Crystal Palace, you need not send me your check for the payment, which I can more conveniently receive at Mrs Cooper's. . . .

I remain

Respectfully yours

Rembrandt Peale.”

* The paintings from which our frontispieces this month have been engraved are in the possession of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes of New York city.

Washington's portrait in this instance was the mature result of Rembrandt Peale's long continued efforts, based upon his early studies from life, to produce a likeness worthy of his distinguished subject. Born in 1788, young Peale was from infancy the watchful companion of his father's artistic labors, and when eight years of age could draw with the precision of many artists of twenty-five. He was seventeen when he first obtained a sitting from Washington, and commenced the portrait that was the ruling ambition of his life to perfect. This was in 1795, the same year that Stuart painted his first portrait of our first President. One of his brothers said, "Rembrandt was crazy on the subject of Washington; he dreamed over, and talked about his picture in his sleep." Rembrandt Peale has left many interesting items on record concerning his work. He writes on one occasion :

"Washington gave me three sittings. At the first and second, my father's painting and mine advance well together ; being at my right hand *his* was a little less full than *mine*. In the third sitting, perceiving that he was beginning to repaint the forehead, and proceed downwards, as was his custom, I feared he would have too little time to study the mouth and lower part of the face ; and therefore I began at the chin, and proceeded upward. The result of this decision was, that there was something in the upper part of my father's study that I preferred, and something in the lower portion of mine which better satisfied me. At subsequent periods I made several studies to combine them. To profit more fully by the occasion, my uncle, James Peale, during the second and third sittings, painted on my left hand a miniature on ivory ; and for a time my elder brother stood beyond my uncle, to make a profile sketch. . . . Seeing my father, my uncle James, my brother Raphael, and myself all at work, Washington exclaimed, 'Why, gentlemen, I am being *Pealed* all around.'

Rembrandt Peale was a remarkably industrious artist. He painted his last bust-portrait in 1859, for the father of John A. McAllister, of Philadelphia. On the panel of the frame, he inserted a few descriptive words under his own signature, dated June, 1859, from which the following is quoted : "Washington sat expressly to me in September, 1795—my father at my request making a study of him at the same time. . . . I was born the 22d of February, 1788, consequently, I had entered the eighty-second year of my age when I made this, my 75th copy, for John McAllister, Jr., of Philadelphia."

In a letter written by Rembrandt Peale to a gentleman in Philadelphia, in 1854, in reference to his early painting of Washington, he says :

"When Washington sat to me, in 1795, the latter part of September, he came to my room at 7 o'clock, each time as he entered, in the act of putting his watch into his fob, thus giving me an example of punctuality which I have since enforced on all my sitters.

My father, an old acquaintance, kept him in conversation, which enabled me to study his countenance. It was a period of some anxiety with him, as he was hesitating whether or not to sign Jay's treaty with England; and, further, he was doubtless disturbed by the publication of forged letters, which it was asserted were taken on the person of a runaway servant. No one ventured to speak with him on the subject, and he would not condescend, unasked, to deny them. My uncle, James Peale, a zealous politician, at the second sitting he gave me, bluntly addressed him: 'General, did you write those letters?' To which he replied, 'I never lost any letters. No servant of mine ever ran away from me.' He then talked at ease on other subjects, but my uncle went out, telling his answer to everybody he knew, and in two hours all Philadelphia was relieved of the scandal.

Before the invention of porcelain teeth on gold plates it was the practice of the dentists to fashion them from blocks of sea-horse ivory. One of these sets was made by the elder Gardette for Washington, but it was fortunate that he sat to me without them, as they were just finished and were clumsy and uncomfortable and distended his mouth so that he finally rejected them, and it was equally unfortunate for Stuart that his portrait represented him as he appeared for a short time with them, looking, as Judge Washington informed me, as if rinsing his mouth with water, and, as Stuart himself informed me, preventing him from holding any conversation (though ignorant of the cause), so essential to the production of an animated likeness. I had another advantage. By sitting so early as seven in the morning I had his hair before it was curled and powdered by the barber, after which hour Mr. Stuart's portrait was painted.

I painted this first portrait with but little reference to any pecuniary compensation, but for my own heart's satisfaction, to take with me to Europe, proudly to be valued as the Father of my Country and the revered of all nations. I never offered it to Congress, but the Senate flattered me into their acquisition of it by a unanimous vote, supported by Henry Clay, who declared that if he could have his will, 'Not only every room in the Capitol, but every house in the United States, should have the portrait of Washington in it.' "

The appropriation for the purchase of this portrait was \$2,000, thus we can judge somewhat of the esteem in which it was held at the time. The difference between the two pictures by Peale and Stuart may be accounted for perhaps by the conditions under which they were sketched. Stuart's seems the portrait of a man of seventy, while Peale's looks hardly fifty. Stuart's was the President on duty in the afternoon, with his ivory teeth and his powder and curls; Peale's was the man at seven in the morning, without anything artificial about him. Peale says that during his sittings Washington often laughed heartily, and more than once remarked "that the painters had him in charge."

The portrait of Mrs. Washington is supposed to be a study rather than a mere copy, although not from life. It is an exquisite picture, rich in color, with brow, eyes and mouth full of character. The following year Rembrandt Peale painted another portrait of Mrs. Washington, of which he writes to ex-Senator William H. Platt, May 16, 1854:

"DEAR SIR—By Adams' Express to-day I send you the portrait of Mrs. Washington, which I hope will answer your expectation, as the worthy companion of the General. I have written on the back of it that it is copied from an original portrait painted by my father in the year 1795. I know it to be a good likeness, because she called to see how I came on with his portrait. I hope it may not be long without a frame. Respectfully yours,
REMBRANDT PEALE."

On the 16th of June, 1857, Rembrandt Peale read a paper on "Washington and His Portraits" before the New York Historical Society, Hon. Luther Bradish presiding. At the close of the reading Peale exhibited various portraits of Washington and one of Mrs. Washington painted by himself, these illustrations peculiarly lighted by a gas jet he carried with him, so that they were seen to great advantage. One of the newspapers of the day said, "The venerable Rembrandt Peale held the unflagging attention of the large audience for nearly two hours. To us, however, the most interesting feature of the occasion was the reader himself. . . . The halo of Washington's personality seemed also to reflect upon the artist, investing him with a peculiar attractiveness. . . . Our faculties were absorbed in contemplation of the man as a kind of historical picture in himself—an illuminated illustration of a hallowed past. The facilities offered Mr. Peale and to the public were of the most liberal description, and are worthy of commendation."

Rembrandt Peale was long the only living artist who ever saw Washington. He had known him personally for thirteen years prior to 1799. He remembered his traits, and the differing expressions of his never-to-be-forgotten features, and he always worked with Houdon's bust before him. His portraits obtained great popularity, yet curiously enough, with the exception of his own lithographs, but three engravers have hitherto attempted to reproduce any of his paintings. R. Metzgeroth made a small print of his equestrian portrait, entitled "Washington Before Yorktown." Mr. A. B. Walter executed a mezzotinto royal folio of the "*Pater Patriæ*," and H. B. Hall made three plates of the bust portrait—in 1859 for Irving's work; in 1865 for Hough's "Washingtonia," and a third for Tuckerman's "Character and Portraits of Washington." To these may now be added the beautiful prints of a pair of his portraits hitherto unknown to the public—which grace the opening pages of this Christmas number of the magazine.

A TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO NIAGARA IN 1829

UNPUBLISHED DIARY OF COLONEL WILLIAM STONE

[*Continued from Page 399.*]

We drove on to the Falls in a light open wagon, drawn by a pair of Canadian ponies. The sun was sinking in the west as we ascended the heights, tingeing with golden hues the top of the noble column of granite reared to the memory of Brock, the British commander, who fell in the battle to which I have just made reference. . . . Night shut in upon us before we passed the seat of Sir Periguin Maitland, late governor of the province, which is said to be very attractive; and the hazy atmosphere deprived us of the pleasure of even a moonlight view of the grounds. The premises are now for sale. Sir Periguin expended £5,000 in beautifying these grounds, and I am assured that they could now be purchased for £2,000. During the last miles of our ride we passed over the ground memorable as the scene of the bloody battle of Bridgewater, as it is called in our annals—in the British accounts it is called the battle of Lundy's Lane. It was here that Brown and Scott, and the troops and commanders on both sides, covered themselves with renown; for never was a battle more fiercely and obstinately contested, and both armies claimed a brilliant victory.

The moon shone out, though rather obscurely, as we reached Forsyth's hotel near the Falls, for some time previously to which our ears had been filled with the heavy sound of the rush of mighty waters. Without looking at the river, however, we took supper, and retiring to our apartments found they overlooked the far-famed cataract. I repressed my curiosity, and did not lift a curtain, being resolved not to dissolve the charm of a first look upon the glorious whole. But the roar of the tumbling torrent long banished sleep from my pillow; and when all was quiet and still in the house, I could distinctly feel that the earth and the building trembled. And when fitful slumbers stole over me, it was only to dream of whirlpools, crags, and cataracts.

Tuesday, October 6. Breakfast at eight, and after surveying the rapids from the veranda of the pavilion, we descended the high and steep bank to the Table Rock, from which the best view of the great cataract on both sides of Goat Island is obtained, unless it be from below. It

was fortunate for us, perhaps, that while surveying the rapids from the piazza of the pavilion the heavy and dense clouds of vapor, which arose from the cauldron into which the torrent pours, effectively obscured the broken view of the main fall, which otherwise would have been presented from that situation. Meantime the rapids themselves where the torrent rushes impetuously onward, leaping in foaming billows from rock to rock for a distance of more than a mile, during which it descends more than one hundred and forty feet, afforded a prospect sufficiently interesting to render the senses keenly alive to the more sublime and glorious spectacle that was to come. Arrived at Table Rock, we were struck silent and breathless for some moments with wonder and dread and admiration of this stupendous monument of Almighty power, and it seemed indeed (to borrow the metaphor of my lamented friend Brainard) as though "God poured the waters from his hollow hand!" And the evident ravages which the heavy and resistless torrent has made in the crumbling rocks, at once illustrate the fitness of this other figure of the same beautiful bard when he speaks of these waters as "Notching centuries in the eternal rocks."

It is not my design in this loose diary to attempt a description of this mighty cataract. Such an effort must be a work of thought and labor. No just picture can be elaborated at a sitting. Persons unaccustomed to measuring heights and distances by the eye are often disappointed in its apparent height at the first view. And doubtless there are many whose feelings and perceptions are no more awakened by the prospect, than were those of the tailor, whose notions of the sublime were indicated by the significant exclamation, "Oh, what a fine place to sponge a coat!"

But to one who has an eye to the glorious works of the Creator, as manifested in this beautiful world, who has a heart to feel his power and his goodness, and perceptions to admire and appreciate the vastness and magnificence of the scene, I can think of no other spectacle in nature more calculated to thrill the soul and call all the faculties into delightful action than this wonderful cataract. . . . I had conceived a very correct idea of its position, form and extent, but I had no adequate notion of the sensations an actual view would produce. . . . By the estimate of scientific men it is computed that the depth of water where it breaks over the verge is fifteen feet. The action of such a prodigious column of water must of course have worn for itself a cauldron of amazing depth—but how deep, it will forever baffle the power and the skill of man to determine. The color of the descending torrents for several rods across the channel is of a rich emerald green; but the sheet is soon lost in the thick volumes of

spray which are continually rolling up from the chasm into which it is impetuously plunged. These ceaseless clouds of spray, white, and in the glaring sunbeams glittering as liquid silver, ascending in heavy masses continually, now rolling up to a majestic height, and then borne along like a billowy cloud, now curling and wreathing around in every beautiful and fantastic form among the rocks below, or floating gracefully among the contending currents of air, form one of the most striking beauties of the spectacle. These appearances are always changing, so that the view of the Falls can never be precisely alike at any two visits, or for even a single instant of time. Hence no painter will ever succeed in giving a perfect or satisfactory representation. Another beautiful and terrific feature is the foaming whiteness of the waters as they boil in ceaseless agitation from the bottom of the basin into which they are precipitated with such force and velocity. The whole body of water, over an area of several acres, seems beaten into a perfect foam, whirling about with appalling fury, until, removed from the immediate vicinity of the cataract, it assumes its natural color and is hurried off in many eddying and contending currents in the direction of Ontario. The sensation is sufficiently overpowering as the scene is beheld from above: but from the foot of the spiral staircase, at the base of the Table Rock, it becomes intensely and awfully sublime. He who can unmoved look from the dread gulf, with its giddy whirlpools, to the overhanging rocks and rushing waters above, must be made of sterner stuff than I.

I spent the greater part of three days in viewing this wonderful curiosity from different points of observation, above and below, on both sides of the river, upon Goat Island, and at its base, and from the Terrapin rocks on the northern side of the island; and each moment so occupied was of still more thrilling interest—of more special wonder—of higher and more elevated enjoyment.

It was during my visit that the landlords on both sides of the river furnished a variety of shows in attempting to add such interest to the natural glories of the place as it was supposed would collect a multitude of people on both shores, and thus give some additional business in the way of their vocation. Several rocks were blasted off at various points where they overhung the gulf. But it was a sorry affair. The gunpowder explosions, in comparison with the roar of the waters, might be likened to the report of many pop-guns mingling with the thunders of Jove—the trembling fragments like pebbles cast into the valley from the brow of Olympus—the smoke like a cap-full of fog beside the volumes rolling up from the crater of Vesuvius. Indeed the whole affair was as contemptible

as it would be to attempt to add to the majesty of the cataract the pouring of a bucket of water at its side through a tea-kettle. Several thousands of people, however, collected on both sides, many of whom probably had never before curiosity enough to see the falls themselves—if even they saw them now. The descent and wreck of a vessel among the rapids was, however, an interesting sight. I had the pleasure to-day of forming some acquaintance with a Canadian gentleman by the name of Stuart, now engaged in the practice of law at Niagara. He is a great-grandson of Sir William Johnson, and is a gentleman of intelligence and genteel address. He was an officer in the late war in the Canadian service, and was engaged in all the active engagements along this frontier. He communicated many curious and interesting facts and anecdotes to me touching the events of that unprofitable contest.

Wednesday, October 7. Spent the day in studying the cataract. . . . It is surprising how near to the falls themselves the adventurous watermen will ply their boats upon the surface of these angry whirlpools, and with perfect safety. In the afternoon the celebrated Sam Patch, of jumping notoriety, leapt from a ladder one hundred and ten feet high into the deep, at the end of Goat Island, and picked himself safely up.

Thursday, October 8. A clear sky and warm sun rendered it an inviting day for a drive and we availed ourselves of it to visit what is called the "whirlpool," at the distance of five miles below the falls. This is a very wild and romantic spot, and second only in interest to the cataract itself. The whirlpool is formed by the full torrent of the river rushing through a narrow pass, into a bay or cove, bounded by high precipitous rocks, and after whirling round in the basin escapes through another narrow pass. It is altogether a scene of peculiar grandeur. The ride through Lundy's Lane to and from this rarely visited spot was delightful. We returned to the pavilion to dinner, and in the afternoon took the stage for Buffalo, part of which ride was by moonlight.

Friday, October 9. After breakfast this morning, we ascended to the cupola of our excellent hotel, and had a fine view of the village, the foot of Lake Erie, and of the surrounding country. In the course of the forenoon we likewise walked pretty extensively over the town.

Buffalo is a very large village, regularly laid out, and handsomely built, and appears like a place of some commercial importance. The harbor is an artificial one. It is computed that there are upwards of one hundred vessels engaged in the commerce of this lake, and this number will be increased from year to year, as the rich territory bordering on the lakes becomes peopled. The United States Bank has recently decided in favor of

locating a branch of that institution at Buffalo in preference to Utica or Rochester, over which the inhabitants are much elated, as hitherto they have been quite unfortunate in their banking undertakings. Buffalo is the third town of Erie county. There is a seminary for the education of young ladies at this place, and also an academy in which a military feature is incorporated. The examinations were in progress, and Mr. McKay politely invited me to attend. I was glad to find that the military instruction is only intended, however, to relieve the other and principal studies, so far as exercise is necessary. Rathburn's hotel is evidently the best ordered, the best arranged, the neatest and best kept, of any public house or hotel I have been in since leaving New York. It deserves to be mentioned as a model, and the landlady ought to establish a seminary for teaching new beginners in this important branch of the science of political economy.

At half-past two P.M., we left our elegant quarters, with much regret, and took the canal packet-boat for Rochester. The afternoon was uncommonly fine, and the sail along the margin of the river through Black Rock very pleasant. In passing Grand Island we were shown the site of the famous city of Arrarat, founded by Mordecai, "the governor and judge of Israel." Like Thebes and Palmyra, Troy and Babylon, however, those mighty monuments of human glory and power, not a vestige of this ancient capital now remains. Its palaces have disappeared, its towers and battlements have tumbled into ruins; tall trees choke up its beautiful streets and avenues, and even the corner-stone, once consecrated by a great mogul, now lies in the cellar of a distinguished Gentile in Black Rock. Historians have neglected to notice this great city and its illustrious founder. At the distance of thirteen miles from Buffalo, the canal leaves the margin of the Niagara, and ascends for eight or ten miles in the bed of a deep, sluggish stream, the lands on both sides low, marshy and unhealthy. This was mostly passed in the evening, and a beautiful evening it was. Leaving the river-bed, the canal now entered the deep cutting of the mountain ridge. The evening was so beautiful and the scenery so interesting, that we enjoyed both upon the deck of the slow-sailing vessel, until we had passed across the mountain and descended to the plain toward the east.

Saturday, October 10. Arrived at Rochester at half past twelve o'clock, P.M., and took lodgings at the Rochester House, where I was exceedingly gratified to fall into the company of my old and valued friend Simeon Ford, and his family, formerly of Herkimer county. Mr. Ford is a lawyer of eminence and character.

Sunday, October 11. Rain in the morning and a cloudy unpleasant day.

Attended church with Mr. H. Ely, with whom we dined. The preacher was an able and eloquent young man. His subject in the morning was the duty of the Christian world to diffuse the gospel among the heathen. In the afternoon he preached upon the means of regeneration, and the freeness of the gospel to all mankind. Our personal intercourse with the preacher at the house of Mr. Ely was of the most agreeable description.

Monday, October 12. Spent the morning in a lounge at the Athenæum, and went through the spacious flouring mills of General Beach. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. It is not so compactly built, however, as the new mill of Mr. Ely. An immense business is transacted here in the flour manufacture. Mr. Ely's mills grind from twelve to fifteen bushels per hour, and the flour is cooled and packed as fast as it is made. The mills of General Beach produce an average of five hundred barrels per day. These though the largest are by no means the only ones. There are a large number here. Visited this morning in company with Mr. Johnson and Dr. Ward the new Episcopal church in St. Paul street, called also St. Paul's. It is a noble Gothic structure of stone, but not yet completed. The cost is estimated at \$16,000. In New York it would have cost \$60,000. Mrs. Stone and myself dined at Mr. Ely's with some other guests. In the afternoon Mr. Ely politely took us to drive to the falls of the Genessee river at Carthage, and also to those just below the city of Rochester. The former cataract is the most imposing, though the actual plunge of the water is not so great as the fall above, which is ninety-six feet, perpendicular descent. The bed of the river is much broader here than at Carthage. Rochester must always be a place of extensive business as long as wheat grows and water runs. The village was commenced in 1812, when Colonel Rochester and two friends from Maryland, perceiving the natural advantages of the place, purchased 100 acres of land at \$17 an acre, and began building a town which is already a city in size and opulence.

Tuesday, October 13. Left Rochester in a coach for Canandagua. Passed on the way the pleasant village of Pittsford, built principally of brick. We arrived at Canandagua to dine. The weather being fine, I chartered a horse and gig, and took Mrs. Stone out for a drive about the village and suburbs.

[*To be continued.*]

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

ORIGIN OF THE EPITHET

Editor of Magazine of American History

In the *Magazine of American History* [VI., 142], it is shown that in 1776, when hostilities were already in progress against the American colonies, the above epithet was applied to George III. in London, in a legend surrounding his vignette. That, however, was the year after news had reached London of the application of the epithet to Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* [XLV., 345], July, 1775, a careful account of the troubles between Lord Dunmore and the citizens of Williamsburg, Virginia, contains the following interesting passage. The italicised words are in the original, where they seem equivalent to quotation marks. "In consequence of the first proclamation [that is of Lord Dunmore, summoning the Burgesses] the General Assembly being met, it was judged expedient to require the attendanee of their speaker, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq., who, being one of the delegation to the Continental Congress, had previously repaired to Philadelphia. But it being suspected that *the malevolent dæmons from whom the evils in America had originated* had combined in treachery to *ensnare* his Honour's *life and safety*, a troop of the Williamsburg Volunteers met him at Ruffin's Ferry and escorted him to town, where he was met by the whole body, and complimented the next day by a congratulatory address, in which they intreat him in a particular manner to be attentive to his safety, and at the same time tender their services, to be exerted at the expense of everything dear to freemen, in defence of his person and constitutional liberty. They conclude with praying Heaven to lengthen the life of *the Father of their Country*."

Yours truly,

MONCURE D. CONWAY

MINOR TOPICS

THE ANGLO-AMERICANS

Editor of Magazine of American History : -

A few days ago, while drinking afternoon tea with Mr. and Mrs. Bennoch, who were Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne's oldest friends in England, my hostess spoke most glowingly of their mutual friend, Mr. Martin F. Tupper's—whom Mr. Hawthorne visited while in England—great admiration and friendship for the American people. This feeling has a most satisfactory foundation in that Mr. Tupper owed his success here to the reaction of a first great success in America, for it was to an immense sale of the "Proverbial Philosophy" there, which culminated in his deriving fifteen hundred pounds a year for twelve years from that book alone, that he enjoyed his distinction here. In our tea talk, my friends told me that there were at the time of the American Revolution relatives of the Tupperes residing in Massachusetts, and at the battle of Bunker Hill two Major Tupperes fought facing each other. One was Major John Tupper, who commanded the marines after the death of Pitcairn, and, as is recorded at the Horse Guards in London, gained for their corps the crown and laurel; the other was Major Tupper, a descendant of one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who was in Washington's army. It seems, according to the family account, that when after the battle some courtesy was generously proffered by the "Rebel" Major Tupper, the "Royalist Tupper" indignantly refused it.

Still more recently we were all visiting Mrs. Clayton Adams, Mr. Tupper's daughter Mary, at their picturesque home at Enhurst, near Guildford Surrey, and she showed me among her father's autograph treasures, a signed pass made out for George Washington, and what even more interested me, Abraham Lincoln's visiting card on the back of which was written :

"Allow Mrs. McClelland, the bearer, to see her son John McClelland, prisoner of war, on his way South.

A. Lincoln.

March 13th, 1865.

Mr. Martin F. Tupper, whose many volumes of poems contain frequent generous references to America, is now eighty years old and in failing health.

I hope another bit of treasure-trove I exhumed from a second-hand bookshop last week may prove worth your reading. On an odd leaf loose from an old book on the county of Northumberland, among its "eminent persons" it paid a high tribute to one Reverend George Walker F.R.S., who was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne about 1734. He was the author of a petition to the English people for recognizing the American Independence. Of this petition, Edwin Burke "declared that he would rather have been the author of that piece than of all his own compositions."

KATHERINE ARMSTRONG

BEDFORD PARK, CHISWICK, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

HENRY WINKLEY'S BENEFACTIONS

The greater portion of Henry Winkley's life was spent in New York and Philadelphia, and he was constantly contrasting the different parts of our country. He was a great believer in New England. He thought no section had impressed itself upon the rest for the good of the whole as had New England. He attributed this largely to the proper religious training of her children and to the love of education instilled. He believed that religion and education were the basis of the strong New England character which has had such a wonderful influence upon the country. He had no faith in any education which was purely intellectual. He used to say to me that men can get along without education, but not without character. He had no faith in the moral training of young men except it was based upon the Bible. He wanted men so trained, that wherever their lives may be spent, they might be a power for good. The great trouble, he used to say, is that our young men adopt the life of the communities in which they chance to live. It is a great deal easier to drift with the community, than to stand up for what one thinks is right. The desire for wealth has so pervaded the youth of to-day that in the pursuit of it they forget every principle. He desired that there should be men who believed that there was something in this world besides material prosperity, or even education.

Mr. Winkley believed that the New England institutions—the academy, the college and the theological seminary—held the key to this problem. If these did their work well, their influence would reach down to the very lowest stratum of society. He gave his wealth to help these institutions. Philips Academy, Exeter, received \$30,000; Philips Academy, Andover, \$30,000; Dartmouth College, \$80,000; Amherst College, \$80,000; Bowdoin College, \$70,000; Williams College, \$50,000; Andover Theological Seminary, \$45,000; Yale Theological Seminary, \$50,000; Bangor Theological Seminary, \$30,000. The only condition attached to these gifts is that only the interest shall be spent. Thus the interest on nearly half a million of dollars is available for the cause of education. Who can tell or measure the amount of good that it will do? His money went to institutions which have had a history, and their alumni have been men whom Mr. Winkley admired. A Christian gentleman, in the best sense of the word, was his ideal. He was not a narrow man. In fact, he was not a member of a church, but the early training of his youth made these principles a part of him.

He used to tell with much pleasure that when he had decided to give Dartmouth College something, he simply sent his check for sixty thousand dollars, with a short note. President Bartlett, receiving the letter without previous correspondence, thought possibly some student was imposing upon him, and, before subjecting himself to ridicule, took the precaution to write one of the alumni in Philadelphia, inquiring who Mr. Winkley was. Word soon came back that no such person as Henry Winkley lived in Philadelphia, and that evidently some one was imposing upon him. President Bartlett dropped the matter until another letter came asking

if the check was received. The President then put the check in the bank, and what was his amazement and joy to receive word that it was good !

The question is often asked, Will New England continue to exert the same influence in the future as in the past ? Are not the old farms where most of the great men were reared given up or abandoned ? Has not a new people, largely foreign, and in a marked contrast to the old Puritan, come in ? Will this new element be assimilated with the old ? These questions can all be satisfactorily answered, provided the educational institutions do their duty.

In the disposition of his wealth Mr. Winkley has shown great wisdom, and every New England man for all time will feel grateful for his life.

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, *in The Christian Union*

A BOOK REVIEW IN 1758

A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, with Lists of their Works, In 2 Vols duodecimo. Dodsley.

There never was a time in which anecdotes, especially literary anecdotes, were read with greater eagerness than they are now. Such reading suits extremely well with the spirit of indolent curiosity and learned loitering, which is so much the character of these times. The present work is certainly one of the best of that kind. By confining himself to these noble and royal personages who have applied their leisure to literature, he has certainly not given us the account of those authors whose works are the most valuable. But the large share which many of them have had in the transactions of public life, affords a greater variety of materials for agreeable biography, than could be expected from the lives of far better authors of lower rank. Very few writers, however, could have had the happy secret of making out of so dry a matter so agreeable an entertainment ; and of uniting so much laborious industry in the compiling, with so much wit and spirit in the execution. It were to be wished that the author had indulged himself less in points and turns.

Some of the most remarkable lives may thus serve to mark the most striking æras in literature.—*Annual Register*, LONDON, ENGLAND, 1758.

WASHINGTONIANA

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONTEMPORARY NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS OF
THE INAUGURATION OF OUR FIRST PRESIDENT IN 1789

From the Massachusetts Centinel, May 6, 1789.

New York May 1. Yesterday the great and illustrious WASHINGTON, the favourite son of liberty, and deliverer of his country, entered upon the execution of the office of First Magistrate of the United States of America ; to which important

station he had been unanimously called by the united voice of the people. The ceremony which took place on this occasion was truly grand and pleasing, and every heart seemed anxious to testify the joy it felt on so memorable an event. His Excellency was escorted from his house, by a troop of Light Dragoons, and the Legion under the command of Col. LEWIS, attended by a Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, to Federal Hall, where he was formally received by both Houses of Congress, assembled in the Senate Chamber; after which he was conducted to the gallery in front of the Hall, accompanied by all the Members, when the oath prescribed by the Constitution was administered to him by the Chancellor of this State, who then said—

“Long live GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States;” which was answered by an immense concourse of Citizens, assembled on the occasion, by the loudest plaudit and acclamation, that love and veneration ever inspired. His Excellency then made a speech to both Houses, and then proceeded, attended by Congress, to St. Paul’s Church, where Divine Service was performed by the Right Rev. SAMUEL PROVOST, after which his Excellency was conducted in form to his own house. In the evening a most magnificent and brilliant display of Fire-Works was exhibited at the Fort, under the direction of Col. BEUMAN. The houses of the French and Spanish Ministers were illuminated in a superb and elegant manner; a number of beautiful transparent paintings were exhibited, which did infinite credit to the parties concerned in the design and execution.

April 30. We have had this day one of those impressive sights which dignify and adorn human nature. At 9 o’clock, all the churches were opened—and the people, in prodigious numbers, thronged these sacred temples—and, with one voice, put up their prayers to Almighty God for the safety of the President.

At 12 the procession moved to the Federal State House, where in the gallery fronting Broad-Street, in the presence of an immense concourse, his Excellency took the oath, the book being placed on a velvet cushion. The Chancellor then proclaimed him President—and in a moment the air trembled with the shouts of the citizens, and the roar of artillery. His Excellency, with that greatness of soul—that dignity and calmness, which are his characteristic—then bowed to his “fellow-citizens”—who again huzzaed.

Major L’Enfant was a native of France, he was employed to rebuild after a design of his own, the old New York City Hall in Wall St. fronting Broad Street; making therefrom the Federal Hall of that day (1789). The new building was for the accommodation of Congress; and in the balcony, upon which the Senate Chamber opened, the first President of the United States was inaugurated. A ceremony which I witnessed, and which for its simplicity, the persons concerned in it, the

effect produced upon my country and the world, in giving stability to the Federal Constitution, by calling Washington to administer its blessings, remains on my mind unrivalled by any scene witnessed, through a long life, either in Europe or America.—*History of the Arts of Design in America*, by William Dunlap, I., 338.

Dunlap's School History of New York, Vol. II., 263. In 1789, I saw Washington divested of the garb of war, place his hand on the Bible, and swear to support that Constitution under which I have since lived happily half a century. Between the pillars of the Old City Hall, in Wall Street, as altered for the reception of the Federal Congress, in view of thousands who filled Broad Street as far as the eye could extend its view, and every avenue within sight of the building, the man of the people's choice was announced to them, as the first President of the United States of America.

Abstract of account in *N. Y. Packet*.

New York, May 1, 1789. Yesterday at two o'clock was solemnly inaugurated into office, our Illustrious President.

The ceremony was begun by the following procession from the Federal State House to the President's house, viz :

Troop of Horse,
Assistants
Committee of Representatives
Committee of Senate
Gentlemen to be admitted in the Senate Chamber
Gentlemen in coaches
Citizens on foot

On their arrival, the President joined the procession in his carriage and four, and the whole moved through the principal streets to the State House in the following order

Troop of Horse
Infantry
Sheriff on horseback
Committee of Representatives
Committee of Senate
Assistants { President and } Assistants
 { President's Suite }
Gentlemen to be admitted in the Senate Chamber.
Gentlemen in coaches
Citizens on foot.

When the van reached the State House, the troops opening their ranks formed an avenue, through which, after alighting, the President advancing to the door,

was conducted to the Senate Chamber, where he was received by both branches of Congress, and by them accompanied to the balcony or outer gallery in front of the State House, which was decorated with a canopy and curtains of red interstreaked with white for the solemn occasion. In this public manner the oath of office required by the Constitution, was administered by the Chancellor of this State, and the illustrious Washington thereupon declared by the said Chancellor, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, amidst the repeated huzzas and acclamations of a numerous and crowded audience.

After the inauguration, the President returning to the Senate Chamber delivered a speech to both Houses of Congress.

[Here follows the Speech.]

After this the President, accompanied by both Houses of Congress, proceeded on foot to St. Paul's Church (where divine service was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Provoost, suitable to the immediate occasion) in the following order, viz.:

Troop of Horse
Infantry
Door Keeper and Messenger of Representatives
Clerk.
Representatives
Speaker
President and Vice-President
President's Suite
Senators
Secretary
Door Keeper and Messenger of the Senate
Gentlemen admitted into the Senate Chamber
Sheriff
Citizens.

Constables, Marshalls &c on each side of the Members of Congress at proper distances, from the front of the Representatives to the rear of the Senators.

In the evening fireworks were displayed under the direction of Col. Bauman—The brilliancy and excellency of them does honor to the projector.

The houses of their Excellencies the French and Spanish Ambassadors were most elegantly illuminated on this auspicious occasion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in Philadelphia, dated May 1, 1789:

Yesterday the great Patriot Washington took a solemn charge of the liberties of America. The magnificence and splendor of the procession, from his house to the federal building, commanded the admiration of every beholder. But above

all, the solemnity which appeared while he took the oath of office, was truly affecting. The silent joy which every rank of spectators exhibited in their countenances, bespoke the sincere wishes of their hearts. I could have wished you to have been a spectator.

The fireworks exhibited in the evening were truly brilliant; and the illuminations and transparent paintings of the Spanish and French Ambassadors, surpassed even conception itself.—*Pa. Packet, May 7, 1789.*

New York, May 2, 1789. We feel satisfaction in adding to the account given in yesterday's paper of the inauguration of the President,—that his Excellency on that great day, was dressed in a complete suit of elegant broad cloth of the manufacture of his country.—*Pa. Packet, May 6, 1789.*

From the *Gazette of the United States* :

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by His Excellency the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and both Houses of Congress, went to St. Paul's Chapel, where divine service was performed, by the Right Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this State, and Chaplain to the Senate.

The religious solemnity being ended, the President was escorted to his residence.

EVENING CELEBRATION.

The transparent paintings exhibited in various parts of the city, on Thursday evening, were equal at least, to anything of the kind ever before seen in America.

That displayed before the Fort at the bottom of Broad-way, did great honor to its inventors and executors, for the ingenuity of the design, and goodness of the workmanship; it was finely lighted and advantageously situated: The virtues, FORTITUDE*, JUSTICE†, and Wisdom‡ were judiciously applied; of the first, all America has had the fullest evidence; and with respect to the two others, who does not entertain the most pleasing anticipations.

His Excellency DON GARDQUI's residence next caught the eye—and fixed it in pleasing contemplation: The *Tout-en-semble* here, formed a most brilliant front; the figures well fancied. THE GRACES, suggested the best ideas; and the pleasing variety of *emblems, flowers, shrubbery, arches, &c.* and above all the MOVING PICTURES, that figured in the windows, or as it were in the *back ground*, created by fixing the transparencies between the windows, afforded a new—an animated, and enchanting spectacle.

* The PRESIDENT.

† The SENATE.

‡ The REPRESENTATIVES of the United States.

The residence of his Excellency, COUNT MEUSTIER, was illuminated in a stile of novel elegance ; the splendid bordering of lamps round the windows, doors, &c. with the fancy pieces in each window ; and above all the large designs in front, the allusions, of which we cannot at present particularly describe, did great honor to the taste and sentiment of the inventor.

The above two instances of attention to honor this great and important occasion, so highly interesting to our "dear country," evince the friendship, the delicacy and politeness of our illustrious allies.

The portrait of "THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" exhibited in Broad-Street, was extremely well executed, and had a fine effect.

There was an excellent Transparency, also shown at the Theatre, and at the corner, near the Fly-Market : In short, emulation and ingenuity were alive ; but perhaps were in no instance exhibited to greater advantage than in the display of Fire Works, which, from one novelty to another, continued for two hours, to surprise, by variety, taste, and brilliancy.

The illumination of the Federal State House, was among the most agreeable of the exhibitions of the evening ; and the ship Carolina formed a beautiful pyramid of Stars : The evening was fine—the company innumerable—every one appeared to enjoy the scene, and no accident casts the smallest cloud upon the retrospect.

May 1.

Yesterday morning THE PRESIDENT received the compliments of His Excellency the Vice President, His Excellency the Governor of this State, the principal Officers of the different Departments ; the foreign Ministers ; and a great number of other persons of distinction.

We are informed, that the President has assigned every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of two and three, for receiving visits ; and that visits of compliment on other days, and particularly on Sundays, will not be agreeable to him.

It seems to be a prevailing opinion, that so much of THE PRESIDENT'S time will be engaged by the various and important business, imposed upon him by the Constitution, that he will find himself constrained to omit returning visits, or accepting invitations to Entertainments.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS
THE PURCHASE OF THE *TRENT*

An unpublished letter, written in 1861, by S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate Navy.

[The original of the following letter is in my possession, and its authenticity beyond question. Its contents will prove, in some important respects, a revelation to the reading public.—EDITOR.]

Confederate States.

Navy Department.

Richmond. Va. Sept 19. 1861.

Captain D. N. Ingraham

Charleston. S. C.

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 17th ins't has just been received.

If the vessel is in good condition to make the run to England, her machinery sound and in good working order, and she can be made ready immediately for the voyage, you will purchase her upon the terms proposed, the government paying \$100,000, to the Charleston owners and holding itself responsible to the alien enemy owners in such manner as it may determine,

The duty required of her, as you are aware, demands every precaution against failure, and every preparation for a successful trip must be made immediately, the vessel to sail on the 25 or 26 instant, at furthest.

Her former Captain knowing the ship and her trim may be engaged as an acting master at \$1200, if you deem it best. It would be well also to carry out three or four pilots familiar with the Carolina and Georgia coasts, as two of them might be wanted by vessels expected from Europe.

Lieutenant Pegram is ordered to report to you for the command, and other officers are also detailed. You will ship her usual crew of seamen, coal heavers, and firemen, and it would be well to engage her former engineers. A cabin cook and steward, with proper assistants including a stewardess, will be required, as the cabin passengers will number fourteen ladies and gentlemen with six attendants, stores and provisions for whom will also be laid in. These and all other necessary arrangements are all confided to you, and the importance of keeping the whole subject as private as possible is evident.

Lieutenant Pegram will perform such duties as may be required of him as Paymaster, the department having no officer of that grade to detail for the service.

You will advise the department immediately upon receipt of this letter at the earliest day at which the vessel can be ready for sea.

The speed of the vessel is represented to be twelve miles an hour, and you will report the best information you can obtain as to this point, as her alleged speed furnishes the principal reason for purchasing her, and the commissioners would not be permitted to go to sea in a vessel which any ship of the enemy could overhaul.

If she can carry two guns without impairing her speed, and you can readily place them on her, you will exercise your judgment as to the mounting them on her. A signal gun she should have.

Lieutenant Pegram will join you, and aid in these details. You can determine a private signal for her—something that may be distinctly seen, and which we may recognize on her return voyage.

You will advise me by mail at once. I do not rely upon the telegraph

I am respectfully

Your Ob't Servant

S. R. Mallory

Secretary of the Navy.

VIRGINIA STATE NAVY

From the Autograph Collection of W. Hudson Stephens, Lowville, New York.

[The following letter from Richard Henry Lee, in 1782, is sent to the Magazine in response to the query [xix., 346], and will be read with interest.—EDITOR.]

Chantilly Sept^r 7th 1782.

Sir.

I have not until now found an opportunity of answering the letter that you honored me with on the 8th of August, or I should sooner have done so. The 51 bad arms mentioned in my return, the people are willing to get repaired as quickly as possible at their own Expence, and are therefore unwilling to part with them. I am this day informed that 1200 cartridges are landed at Leeds for the use of this Country— M^r Diche ? * says that 1500 were intended but that those sent from Richmond did not hold out— If you have, or can make an acquaintance with the Commissioners for the defence of the Bay & its dependencies, you will really do a very useful thing to the public if you can apply some stimulus to them, that our trade and shores may not continue Exposed to insult and injury from a few most infamous and ill conducted Pirates in barges & whale boats who plunder both by land & water in the Very bowels of the State to its great dishonor & misfortune, I have the honor to be with very great Esteem & regard Sir your most obedient and very humble Servant

Richard Henry Lee

* It is as near Diche ? as am able to make out.—W. H. S.

TWO UNPUBLISHED WASHINGTON LETTERS

*From the Collection of Walter L. Sawyer, Minneapolis, Minnesota*Smiths Tavern in the
Clove June 11th 1779

Sir

Notwithstanding I sent you some Dragoons for the purpose of transmitting intelligence, I could wish you from the roughness of the Country to select 2 or 3 active footmen for the same purpose—these you will exempt from all other duty, & keep in the utmost readiness for this business—If anything extraordinary should happen during your command at the forest, it may be well to communicate it, both by a horse and footman, when the most expeditious way will be discovered, & may be used on other similar occasions.

I am Sir y. mo. Obet. Servant

G Washington

To Col. Otho Williams
at the Furnace of Dean

*Washington to the Governor of Maryland*New York Aug. 30th 1789.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency a Resolution of Congress for carrying into effect a Survey directed to be made by an Act of the late Congress and requesting the President of the United States to appoint a proper person to compleat the same.

Also the duplicate of an Act relative to Negotiations and Treaties with the Indian Tribes.

I have the honor to be With due consideration

Your Excellencys Mo^t Obtand Mo^t Hum^b Sev^t

G. Washington

To His Excellency
John E. Howard

NOTES

MR. CHASE AND MR. LINCOLN—The tribute paid to Mr. Chase by McCulloch in his "Men and Measures of Half a Century," is of peculiar interest. "He was clear-headed, self-possessed, self-confident, patriotic, hopeful, bold, and he succeeded when trained financiers, who, all equally conservative and cautious, would have failed. . . . If I were asked to designate the man whose services, next to Mr. Lincoln's were of the greatest value to the country from March, 1861, to July, 1864, I should unhesitatingly name Salmon P. Chase. That Mr. Chase made some mistakes, is admitted by his warmest friends—if he had not, he would have been more than mortal. He was called upon to perform duties of the highest importance to his country—duties to which he was entirely unaccustomed, and for the performance of which he had no opportunity for preparation. His work was gigantic, and even the most critical were compelled to acknowledge that on the whole it was done well. Two mistakes he admitted—one, consenting that the United States notes should be made a legal tender; the other, in advising the repeal of the clause in the first Legal Tender Act which made the notes convertible into bonds. His friends were forced to admit that he made two mistakes of a different character—one in permitting his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency while he was a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet; the other, in resigning when his services as Secretary of the Treasury were greatly needed. It may be proper for me to remark here that the personal relations between Mr. Lincoln and Mr.

Chase were never cordial. They were about as unlike in appearance, in education, in manners, in taste, and in temperament as two eminent men could be. Mr. Chase had received a classical education, and until he entered the political field and became the leader of the Anti-Slavery party of Ohio, he had been a student of general literature; in appearance he was impressive, in manner stately, in taste refined, in temperament cold. Although the larger part of his early life was passed in the West, he was not "Westernized." He cracked no jokes, and he had no aptitude for story-telling. He did not and could not appreciate these qualities which brought Mr. Lincoln so close to the hearts of the people. Self-reliant, rapid in conclusions, and prompt in action, he would not, had he been President in the spring of 1861, have waited for South Carolina to strike the first blow; it was, therefore, fortunate that he was not in Mr. Lincoln's place."

TARIFF LITERATURE—The collection of tariff literature on the shelves of the Wisconsin Historical Society's library is by all means the largest in the West. It embraces both foreign and American publications, on both sides of the great question; and no important book or pamphlet on the subject, issued during this year or the last ten, is missing. Secretary Thwaites has also been particularly successful in gathering the general literature of the present campaign—Republican, Democratic and Prohibition; this will be neatly bound in volumes, indexed and catalogued, for future reference. The campaign of 1888 has been

one prolific in literary efforts, and in future years this great mass of books, pamphlets and leaflets will be studied with profit by historians and politicians. The secretary made this invaluable collection before the election. These ephemeral political publications, so full of suggestions and striking lessons for future students of our economic history, are scarce within another fortnight, and rarities at the close of the year; it is astonishing how quickly such editions are lost sight of after the date of issue. This collection is one of the many evidences that the Wisconsin Historical Library is being kept well abreast of the times.

THE BOY GOVERNOR—Mr. James K. Hosmer, in his new book on the "Life

of Young Sir Henry Vane," gives some picturesque glimpses of "Young Harry," as he was called, who reached Boston in the ship *Abigail* October 6, 1635, and was at the time only twenty-three years of age. "The new governor was hailed by the colony with more ceremony and rejoicing than had ever yet been shown on a similar occasion, and the ship in the harbor signalized his election with a 'volley of great shot.' The young man, no doubt remembering the state he had so often witnessed at the pompous European courts, assumed a circumstance that had not before been seen. Four sergeants, with halberds, steel caps on their heads, bandoliers, and small arms, marched before him whenever he went to the general court or to church."

QUERIES

FRENCH AND MARTIN—*Editor Magazine of American History*: I should like to inquire if any of your readers can furnish me materials for a biographical sketch of Gen. Benjamin French, who was a Canadian officer in the French and Indian War of 1756-1763, or of Gen. Joseph Martin, of Virginia, who served during the same war in the British army.

STEPHEN B. WEEKS.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

LYNDE AND WILLOUGHBY—Information not already in print is desired from the descendants of Judge Simon Lynde of Boston, and of Deputy Governor Francis Willoughby of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in regard to their ancestry and descendants, their family history, traditions, relics, etc.

JONATHAN WILLOUGHBY, eldest son

of Deputy Governor Francis Willoughby, was born about 1635, in England. He preached in Wethersfield, Connecticut, from September, 1664 to May, 1666, and afterward for a short time in Haddam, Connecticut. He had a daughter Mary, born May 8, 1664. Who was his wife, whose name was Grissel? Had he other children, and if so, what is known of them? Can other information be obtained about him? Is there now living any descendant of Deputy Governor Willoughby in the male line?

MRS. ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY, widow of Col. William Willoughby a commissioner of the Royal Navy, left a legacy in her will (witnessed in London in 1662) to her sister, Mrs. Jane Hammond of Virginia, who was mother of Capt. Laurance Hammond, the third

husband of Margaret, widow of Deputy Governor Willoughby, of Massachusetts, son of Col. William Willoughby. She also left a legacy to her sister, Mrs. Anna Griffin, of Portsmouth, England, wife of William Griffin. Are any of the descendants of Mrs. Jane Hammond living?

In 1677 Mrs. Rebecca Saintbury (perhaps Sainsbury), of St. Olave, Southwark, Co. Surrey, left a bequest to her niece, Elizabeth Griffin, in Virginia. Among early grants of land in Virginia

is one of December 9, 1662, to William Griffin. Was he the same person as the brother-in-law of Mrs. Elizabeth Willoughby? Are any of his descendants living? Can the family name of Mrs. Elizabeth Willoughby and her sisters, Mrs. Jane Hammond and Mrs. Anna Griffin, be ascertained?

Information is needed for the large historical and genealogical work now being printed by

MR. and MRS. EDWARD E. SALISBURY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

REPLIES

EAST TENNESSEE ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO [xx. p. 43]—A correspondent in the *Magazine of American History* of July, 1888, has some notes on "East Tennessee One Hundred Years Ago," and the following may be of service in establishing facts respecting the story of the first settlements west of the Alleghany Mountains, after the capture of Fort Du Quesne.

In 1768 a considerable settlement was made within the limits of the present Fayette and Greene counties, Pennsylvania, then supposed to be in Virginia. On the south fork of Ten Mile there was a Presbyterian meeting-house and school in 1769. This is in the present Greene county. Mount Moriah Presbyterian Church and school were founded in 1773; Forks meeting-house and school in 1775. James Power, pastor and schoolmaster Vanies-fort, 1774, Bedford county. *Presbytery of Red Stone* was formed in 1781; also a pastor and schoolmaster established at Mount Pleasant, Bedford county, 1776 to 1779. Joseph Smith was pastor and

schoolmaster at Cross Roads, Bedford county, 1780; of Buffalo, 1781.

Washington Academy was opened in 1783, and chartered September 24, 1787.

Copies of the first newspaper, *The Pittsburg Gazette*, published west of the mountain, are to be found in many public libraries.

The government of Pennsylvania has been a free representative one from 1750 to the present day.

A. BOYD HAMILTON

HARRISBURG, PA.

WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT BY PINE [xx. 335]—I refer your correspondent from Montreal to an interesting account of that artist and his works, in a volume, —now somewhat rare—entitled "The Character and Portraits of Washington," by the late Henry T. Tuckerman, published by G. P. Putnam, New York, in 1850, of which copies may be found in the principal libraries.

Robert Edge Pine went from England to the United States with the grand project in view of producing a series of his-

torical paintings illustrative of the American Revolution, embracing original portraits of the leaders in that achievement. Although this project was not fully carried out, he did some work towards it, and, as my brother writes in his book, "by his vivid tints and correct resemblance attested the ability of the painter. Washington sat to him at Mount Vernon in 1785, where the artist remained three weeks." Although the tone of this picture is cold and its effect unimpressive beside the more bold and glowing pencil of Stuart, artists find in it certain merits not discoverable in those of a later date; and the late venerable widow of Alexander Hamilton declared that it revived to her mind the image of Washington more satisfactorily than any other portrait."

An engraving from this picture appears in Mr. Tuckerman's volume. The original painting was, a few years since, in the possession of the late J. Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn. It is a two-third portrait in uniform, and is probably the original of the "full size" picture referred to by your correspondent.

C. K. T.

FLORENCE, ITALY, *October*, 1888.

WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT BY PINE [xx. 335]—Washington Irving and Justin Winsor are authorities for the statement that such a picture, painted in 1785, was sold in 1817, in Montreal, to Henry Brevoort. A copy of the picture appears in the Mt. Vernon edition of Irving's works, and also in Irving's Washington. The original picture is now said to be in the estate of the late

James Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn, a son of Henry Brevoort. Another picture which Pine painted at the same time is said to be in Independence Hall.

J. A. B.

BELOIT COLLEGE, WISCONSIN.

THIRTEEN NOT AN UNLUCKY NUMBER [xx. 424].—Da Vinci, in his fresco of The Last Supper in the refectory by the church of S. Maria delle Grazie in Milan, represents Christ sitting at table with the twelve disciples. As I was once standing before this picture, the thought occurred to me that, from the historical fact there represented and the death of Christ soon after, arose the superstition of the thirteen sitting at table together. This explanation has the merit of plausibility, and I therefore offer it in answer to the query of your correspondent.

GEO. W. ROLLINS

PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

THIRTEEN NOT AN UNLUCKY NUMBER [xx. 424]—The following curious story serves as an illustration: "A soldier in the time of William and Mary was tried by a court-martial on a charge of having fallen asleep at midnight when on duty upon the terrace at Windsor. He denied the charge, and solemnly declared (as a proof of his having been awake at the time) that he heard St. Paul's clock strike thirteen. While under sentence of death affidavits were made by several persons that the clock actually did strike thirteen instead of twelve: whereupon he received his Majesty's pardon." This statement was engraved upon the coffin-plate of the old soldier.

V. W.

SOCIETIES

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—A stated meeting of this society was held at its rooms on the evening of November 6, the Hon. John A. King presiding. The librarian reported several important additions to the collections. Mr. Edward J. Lowell, a member, read the paper of the evening entitled "German Bibliography of the Revolution," describing the printed and manuscript sources of information relating to the operations of the Hessian troops hired by England, and closing with an account of the capture of Fort Lee from the diary of a Hessian officer. The thanks of the society were voted Mr. Lowell, and a copy of his paper requested for the archives. The society then adjourned.

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY held its regular quarterly meeting at its rooms, October 16, 1888, President Edward G. Mason in the chair. Valuable accessions to the library were reported by the librarian. The secretary, John Moses, reported that, in response to the invitation for the society from the committee of arrangements for the centennial celebration at Marietta, Ohio, in July last, he attended the great gathering in a representative capacity, and on the day set apart for Illinois, addressed the assemblage in Centennial Hall in regard to the early history of his own state.

Miss Marie A. Brown then read a paper on "the Norse Discovery of America," which was illustrated by stereopticon views; for which the thanks of the society were returned.

ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY held its

monthly meeting at Utica on the evening of October 29, President Ellis H. Roberts in the chair. The secretary reported important gifts to the society, and a resolution was passed looking towards securing a permanent building in which to deposit its possessions.

In answer to an inquiry the president stated that invitations had been given to a number of gentlemen to prepare papers on the early settlers of the different nationalities in the Mohawk valley. J. C. Schreiber had promised a paper on German settlers, and at the next meeting of the society Rev. Erasmus W. Jones would read a paper on "The early Welsh settlers of the Mohawk valley." The annual address on the second Tuesday in January will be given by Dr. Willis J. Beecher of Auburn Theological Seminary.

THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY held its quarterly meeting on the evening of October 2, the president, Professor William Gammell in the chair. Much of the evening was occupied in matters of business. President Gammell spoke of the death of Rowland G. Hazard as affecting both the society and the University, and suggested that the president of each institution pronounce a eulogy on October 30, at Manning Hall. Allusion was also made to the recent death of Dr. William Grosvenor.

The memorial meeting of the society was held October 30 in honor of Mr. Hazard. President Gammell read a brief paper touching upon the salient points of Mr. Hazard's business and social life. He was the senior member of the Historical Society, a Fellow of the

University, and the founder of one of its leading professorships. More than that, he was a votary of that divine philosophy, which seeks to probe into the human mind. His life was spent in private, but with ennobling studies and of a beneficent character. The family of Hazard was settled in the state as early as 1640, on the island of Rhode Island, but soon after they removed to Narragansett, where they became farmers. At the end of a century the family name belonged to more of the inhabitants of that section than any other, and they were noted for their remarkable longevity and strict integrity.

Dr. Robinson spoke of Mr. Hazard as a philosopher and a metaphysician. He said that the philosophical writings of Mr. Hazard are contained in four duodecimo volumes. The last three are metaphysical, while the first, published twenty-eight years before the others, is not strictly so, yet it contains the principles of his later philosophies. This volume was entitled "Language" and referred to the present condition of man. It was mainly thought out at odd moments when riding in stage coaches, and written out in fragments in such times as could be taken from his pressing business. He divided his subject into two classes, the language of ideality and the language of the abstract. The former is the language of poetry, the latter the language of prose. His writings are free from the thoughts of others; he relied wholly upon himself. Through many a tangled path he cut his way where others had been lost. His mind

could untangle the knottiest skeins and most intricate questions in philosophy or metaphysics, in political economy or finance. His mind had a peculiar faculty for clear thinking. Ordinarily he reached his ideas by intuition, and then by a strict analysis he led up to his thought, making the foundation sure. If he had not been the greatest of metaphysicians he could have been the greatest of mathematicians.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY has removed its quarters, and is holding its regular fortnightly meetings in the new hall of the Berkeley Lyceum building in 44th street. Its first meeting was on the 12th of October; its second on the 26th of the same month, when the Rev. F. F. Buermeyer read a paper on "The Lutheran Church among the Dutch in the New Netherlands." At the meeting on the 9th of November, a paper was read by Hon. L. Bradford Prince on "The Pueblo Indians."

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA held its first monthly meeting for the season on the evening of November 15, at Columbia College—its new home. President John Jay occupied the chair, and a very intellectual and appreciative audience were assembled to listen to a scholarly and uncommonly interesting paper by Professor Henry M. Baird, of the University of the city, on "The Huguenots of the Desert," the term "Desert" being a figurative designation used by the French Protestants during the period of persecution.

HISTORIC AND SOCIAL JOTTINGS

As the year 1888 draws to a close, the antique fashions of a century ago, which are not so very different, after all, from those of the present, are being suddenly investigated and studied by gentlemen as well as ladies, and chiefly by those who cannot properly be accused of having any hand in the shaping and making of costumes. There is a peculiar significance in the questions that are asked by those engaged in these mysterious researches. We must wait, however, for developments, before we venture to predict the wholesale adoption of the fashions of 1789, prior to the celebration of the anniversary of Washington's first inauguration, in April next. Perhaps it would be well and wise to take a glimpse backward at our leisure, and see what those fashions were like. We are told by a contemporary writer that at the great Inauguration ball, May 7, 1789, "the collection of ladies was numerous and brilliant, and they were dressed with consummate taste and elegance."

A very unique feature of that historic ball, and a most agreeable surprise to the ladies, was the presentation to each of a beautiful fan, made in Paris, which displayed, as it was opened, between the hinges and the elegant paper covering, an admirably executed medallion portrait of Washington, in profile. These fans were courteously presented to each one with the compliments of the managers, pages being appointed for their distribution.

Before attempting any description of the toilets of the ladies on that memorable occasion, we should observe the appearance of the gentlemen, one of whom, a few years afterward, left on permanent record a pen-picture of his evening dress for 1789. He said : "I remember going one night, with Sir John Temple and Henry Remsen, to a party. . . I was dressed in a light French blue coat, with a high collar, broad lappels, and large gilt buttons, a double-breasted Marseilles vest, nankeen-colored cassimere breeches, with white silk stockings, shining pumps, and full ruffles on my breast and at my wrists, together with a ponderous white cravat, with a pudding in it, as we then called it ; and I was considered the best dressed gentleman in the room."

A favorite ball costume of the fashionable belles of New York at that period, was a plain celestial blue satin gown, with a white satin petticoat ; an Italian gauze handkerchief—which is noticeable in the portraits of Stuart and the Peales—with border stripes of satin, for the neck ; hair arranged in detached curls, with a *pouf* of gauze in the form of a globe for a head-dress, usually adorned with wreaths of flowers. The court hoop was in vogue, and shoes were of celestial blue, with rose-colored rosettes. There were many variations and modifications then, as now, to suit individual tastes, and nearly all colors were harmonized and worn—more particularly dark gray, yellow, and a bright green, as well as celestial blue,—but the general character and style may be gleaned from the above.

The English and French fashions ruled New York with as much arbitrary force in 1789 as in 1889. Nothing could be more to the point than the account of Mrs. John Adams, in one of her letters recently published in Stedman's *Library of American Literature*, of the Ambassadors' Ball, in London, in the spring of 1786. "I am sure," she writes, "I never saw an assembly room in America which did not exceed that at St. James's in point of elegance and decoration; and as to its fair visitors, not all in their blaze of diamonds, set off with Parisian rouge, can match the blooming health, the sparkling eye, and modest deportment of the dear girls of my native land. As to the dancing, the space they had to move in gave them no opportunity to display the grace of a minuet, and the full dress of long court trains and enormous hoops. . . . Silk waists, gauze or white or painted tiffany coats decorated with ribbon, beads, or flowers as fancy directed, were chiefly worn by the young ladies. Hat turned up at the sides with diamond loops and buttons of steel, large bows of ribbons and wreaths of flowers, displayed themselves to much advantage upon the heads of some of the prettiest girls England can boast. . . . There was as great a variety of pretty dresses borrowed wholly from France, as I have ever seen; and among the rest, some with sapphire blue satin waists, spangled with silver and laced down the backs and seams with silver stripes; white satin petticoats, trimmed with black and blue velvet ribbon; and an odd kind of head-dress which they term the 'helmet of Minerva.' I did not observe the bird of wisdom, however, nor do I know whether those who wore the dress had suitable pretensions to it."

Of far greater interest than the above, is the exact information of what Mrs. Adams herself wore on that particular evening. She is writing to her niece, Miss Lucy Cranch, and says: "If it will gratify you to know, you shall hear. Your aunt, then, wore a full-dress court cap, without the lappets, in which was a wreath of white flowers, and blue sheafs, two black and blue flat feathers (which cost her half a guinea apiece, but that you need not tell of); three pearl pins, bought for court, and a pair of pearl earrings, the cost of them—no matter what; less than diamonds, however. A sapphire-blue *demi-saison*, with a satin stripe, sack and petticoat trimmed with a broad black lace; crape flounces, etc.; leaves made of blue ribbon, and trimmed with white floss; wreaths of black velvet ribbon, spotted with steel beads, which are much in fashion, and brought to such perfection as to resemble diamonds; white ribbon also, in the Vandyke style, made up of the trimming, which looked very elegant; a full-dress handkerchief and a bouquet of roses. 'Full gay, I think, for my aunt.' That is true, Lucy, but nobody is old in Europe. I was seated next the Duchess of Bedford, who had a scarlet satin sack and coat, with a cushion full of diamonds—for hair she has none, and is *but seventy-six*, neither."

Mrs. Adams goes on to describe further how her daughter was dressed. "Well, now for your cousin: a small white Leghorn hat, bound with pink satin ribbon; a steel buckle and band which turned up at the side and confined a large pink bow; a large bow of the same kind of ribbon behind; a wreath of full-blown roses round the crown, and another of buds and roses withinside the hat, which, being placed at the back of the hair, brought the roses to the edge—you see it clearly; one red and black feather, with two white ones, completed the head-dress. A gown and coat of Chamberi gauze, with a red satin stripe over a pink waist, and coat flounced with crape, trimmed with broad point and pink ribbon; wreaths of roses across the coat; gauze sleeves and ruffles. But the poor girl was so sick with a cold, that she could not enjoy herself, and we retired about

one o'clock, without waiting supper, by which you have lost half a sheet of paper, I dare say; but I can not close without describing to you Lady North and her daughter. She is as large as Captain C——'s wife, and much such a made woman, with a much fuller face, and looks as if porter and beef stood no chance before her: add to this that it is covered with large red pimples, over which, to help the natural redness, a coat of rouge is spread; and, to assist her shape, she was dressed in white satin, trimmed with scarlet ribbon. Miss North is not so large, nor quite so red, but has a very small eye, with the most impudent face you can possibly form an idea of. . . . Thus, my dear girl, you have an account which perhaps may amuse you not a little."

It will be remembered that both Mrs. Adams and her daughter had returned to America, and were in New York in 1789, fresh from their novel and instructive experiences among the society magnates of the Old World. History does not kindly inform us, however, concerning the wardrobes they brought home. Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Ralph Izard, and others who might be mentioned here, had also resided abroad under circumstances where they had enjoyed the highest social advantages, and grown familiar with courts and court etiquette. Now that they were moving in the honored circle of the most illustrious character in modern history—our first President—and were recognized social leaders in the new America, and before the eyes of the world, we can readily see how naturally their dress, especially on public occasions, would be governed by the prevailing fashions in the French and English capitals.

At the inauguration ball on the 7th of May, 1789, it is said that the company numbered over three hundred. President Washington was the star of the evening. He danced in two cotillions. His partners were Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston, who was a sister of Lord Stirling, and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. He also danced a minuet with Mrs. James Homer Maxwell, who, as the beautiful Miss Van Zandt, had repeatedly danced with him while the army was stationed at Morristown during the Revolutionary war. The following Thursday the French Minister gave a magnificent ball, in honor of the President, at his house in lower Broadway. His sister, Madame de Brehan, said she "exhausted every resource to produce an entertainment worthy of France." Two sets of cotillion dancers in complete military costume, one in that of France, the other in the buff and blue of America, represented our alliance with that country. Four of the ladies wore blue ribbons round their heads, with American flowers, and four were adorned with red ribbons and the flowers of France. Even the style of the dance was uniquely arranged to show the happy union between the two nations. One large apartment was devoted to refreshments, in which the whole wall was covered with shelves and filled with fruits, ices, and wines, supplied to the guests by servants standing behind a table in the center of the room.

BOOK NOTICES

MEN AND MEASURES OF HALF A CENTURY. Sketches and comments. By HUGH McCULLOCH. Royal 8vo, pp. 542. New York: 1888. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The period which this delightful work covers dates backward to 1833, at which time its distinguished author left his home in Maine to make his fortunes in the West. Since then, nearly all the mechanical inventions, now so indispensable, such as railroads, iron ships, telegraphs, agricultural implements, and labor-saving machinery of all kinds, have come into use, and the population of the United States has been more than twice doubled. Sixteen states have been added to the Union, which is twenty times richer than it was half a century ago. Mr. McCulloch has passed along the highway of the decades with clear, observant eyes, and in the pages before us tells in easy, graceful diction, of much that he has seen and heard. Concerned, as he has been, in public affairs, and for a considerable time holding one of the most responsible positions in the government, he has naturally been brought in contact, more or less, with nearly all the leading public men of the country. The first part of the work relates to that period of his life prior to his official duties under Mr. Chase, and it is most entertaining and instructive reading. He then goes on to discuss the events of the late war, with character studies of the men whose names are familiar to every American. He says: "I was not among those who supposed that the war would be a short one." He writes at considerable length of the state and national bank systems, and contributes valuable material to the financial history of the country. But his personal sketches are the life and charm of the book. "Mr. Chase," he says, "was one of the most extraordinary men our country has produced;" and of Mr. Lincoln, "that in knowledge of men, in strong common sense, in sound judgment, in sagacity, he had no superior."

His characterization of Andrew Johnson is, that he has been more imperfectly understood than other public man in the United States, that he was brave, bold, and honest. When Mr. Johnson was inaugurated as Vice-President, he was under the influence of liquor, but Mr. McCulloch says that that was by no means customary with him. Meeting Mr. Lincoln a day or two after the inauguration, Mr. McCulloch said to him that the country, in view of the Vice-President's appearance on that occasion, had a deeper stake than ever in his life. He hesitated for a moment, and then remarked, with unusual seriousness: "I have known Andy Johnson for many years; he made a bad slip the other day,

but you need not be scared; Andy ain't a drunkard."

Mr. McCulloch, among his interesting anecdotes with which the volume abounds, relates, that when "the question 'What shall be done to the Confederate leaders?' was referred to, but not discussed, at Mr. Lincoln's last meeting with his Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln merely remarked, in his humorous manner: 'I am a good deal like the Irishman who had joined a temperance society, but thought that he might take a drink now and then, if he drank unbeknown to himself. A good many people think that all of the big Confederates ought to be arrested and tried as traitors. Perhaps they ought to be; but I should be right glad if they would get out of the country unbeknown to me.'"

OMITTED CHAPTERS OF HISTORY, disclosed in the life and papers of Edmund Randolph. By MONCURE DANIEL CONWAY. Octavo, pp. 401. New York and London: 1888. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"This work," the author tells us, "has been a labor of love and justice." He has discovered fresh, unpublished material in the archives of families with whom he is more or less intimately acquainted, where it has been buried for more than a century, and has condensed and used it, after careful examination, to vindicate the memory of Edmund Randolph. The book he has produced is marvelously interesting, whether the reader accepts the theories and interpretations of the author or otherwise. It is written in Mr. Conway's best style, graphic, rapidly flowing, and incisive, and possesses all the elements of a tragic romance.

The history of the Randolph family, which it includes, is particularly acceptable. Mr. Conway says: "Colonel William Randolph, of Turkey Island, though founder of the famous race of Virginia Randolphs, was not the first of the family in that colony. His uncle, Henry, came in 1643, and left a widow, who married Peter Field, an ancestor of Jefferson. Colonel William arrived in Virginia in 1674, the year after his uncle's death. He was taken by Governor Sir William Berkeley to his heart, was the particular friend of Lady Berkeley, and at once took high position in the colony. He endeared himself to the worthy Colonel William Byrd, whose letters show Randolph a gentleman of high character. He became the possessor of vast plantations; was active in the work of civilizing the Indians; a founder of William and Mary College."

We should quote further, if space permitted. Aside from the main purpose of the book,

to show that Edmund Randolph was not guilty of corruption while in Washington's Cabinet—a case which needs no expression of opinion from us, but must be judged by each intelligent reader—there is an immense amount of historical information worth twice the price of the volume. The early life of Edmund Randolph reads like a fairy tale. "Never was happier home than Tazewell Hall, on its green terrace beyond the town." Here Edmund Randolph was born, in 1753.

John Randolph (Edmund's father) is described by William Wirt as a gentleman of most courtly elegance of person and manners, a polished wit and a profound lawyer. A characteristic anecdote is told of Patrick Henry's application to him for admission to the bar. At first he was so much shocked by Henry's ungainly figure and address that he refused to examine him. Understanding, however, that he had already obtained two signatures, he entered with reluctance into the business. A very short time was sufficient to satisfy him of the erroneous conclusion which he had drawn from the exterior of the candidate. With evident marks of increasing surprise, he continued the examination for several hours. . . . "Mr. Henry (said he at last), if your industry be only half equal to your genius, I augur that you will do well and become an ornament and an honor to your profession."

The ninth chapter contains Randolph's draft of a constitution, which we cordially commend to the attention of historical scholars. Mr. Conway gives a very handsome portrait of Randolph, as a frontispiece to the volume, and there is a picturesque sketch of Tazewell Hall at the opening of the second chapter.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND. By the Very Reverend M. F. HOWLEY, D.D., Prefect Apostolic of St. George's, West Newfoundland. 8vo, pp. 426. Boston: Doyle & Whittle.

It must be confessed that Americans, those of us at least who live to the southward of the Canadian line, know but little of the great triangular island that lies off the Gulf of St. Lawrence. To its own inhabitants, indeed, it is in some degree an unknown land, for its interior can hardly be said as yet to have been thoroughly explored, and there are solitudes among the lakes and rivers of its remote wilderness that have probably never yet been seen by the eye of civilized man. Its rugged and picturesque coast is touched only at widely separated points by passenger steamers, and but one short railway line has as yet penetrated the forests or disturbed the silence of the rocky fastnesses with its noisy evidence of civilization. Yet these inhospitable shores were early visited by missionaries from the Mother Church, and the opening

of the sixteenth century saw the symbol of the Christian religion reared at several points along the coast.

Dr. Howley has been engaged in collecting material for the present history during the greater part of his life, having at an early age developed a taste for accumulating notes bearing upon the history of Newfoundland. The actual work of preparation, however, has occupied rather more than a year. The learned author has had only one predecessor in the field, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock, whose history was never published, though it formed the basis of a lecture on the subject that has found its way into print. To this unfinished manuscript Dr. Howley acknowledges his indebtedness as well as to other less extended sources of information. He has brought to the work all the enthusiasm and zeal of a life devoted to labors among the scenes of which his history treats, and the result is without question the standard work on the subject that has thus far been produced. While strictly ecclesiastical, in the technical sense, the work possesses a local interest that renders it also in effect a general history of the colony in the early days of its development, and down to the year 1850, closing with the episcopate of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fleming.

A HISTORY OF OHIO, with biographical sketches of her Governors, and the Ordinance of 1787. By DANIEL J. RYAN. 12mo, pp. 205. A. H. Smythe, Columbus, Ohio, 1888.

During the last two or more years the country has been constantly learning lessons of value in relation to Ohio, which comes to the front as an uncommonly interesting, as well as a powerful, patriotic and wealthy state. The author of this volume says: "The pioneer blood of Ohio was the bravest and truest that New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia could give," and the material growth of Ohio "represents in a stronger degree than that of any other state in the Union the development of the American people." He then proceeds to trace the history of the first settlements on Ohio soil, the movement for statehood, the early governors, the progress of the state in agriculture, education and politics. The events of the war of 1812 are told in a concise but graphic manner, and we find that at the census of 1820 "Ohio had a population of 581,295," although within the decade "she had contributed a half million dollars and sacrificed some of her best blood to preserve the young Republic from invasion and conquest." The biographical sketches of Ohio's governors are brief and to the point, and form a most instructive feature of the book. There are thirty-three of these, beginning with a sketch of Edward Tiffin, who was elected to the governorship in 1803, and whose handsome portrait serves as the frontis-

piece to the volume. The work is well written, and contains more solid information than many larger histories in which the art of condensation has not been brought to such perfection.

INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. Formed by the American Army of the Revolution, 1783, with extracts from the Proceedings of its general meetings, and from the Transactions of the New York State Society. By JOHN SCHUYLER, secretary. 8vo, pp. 369. New York: 1886. Printed for the society by Douglas Taylor. Limited edition. A few copies for sale by Brentano, 5 Union Square, New York.

This important work will be of surpassing value in the near future, when there are no longer any copies to be obtained. For a long time the original roll of the Cincinnati Society was lost, but it has been finally discovered in a trunk of old papers belonging to Dr. Marcellin, the former secretary, and which since his decease has been in the possession of his daughter, living in Illinois. This has been reproduced in facsimile, and forms a supplementary volume, showing the original copy of the institution, together with all the signatures of the members. It would hardly be possible to look over these names, without desiring also to examine their portraits in the larger volume, of which forty-four, handsomely engraved, chiefly on steel, are presented to the reader. Many of these pictures have been made from paintings in possession of descendants specially for this excellent publication. The biographical sketches, alphabetically arranged, are an important feature, and occupy nearly two-thirds of the volume. The rank affixed to the original members is that given by them at the time they subscribed their respective names to the institution.

A list of the eldest descendants of original members of the other state societies, who have been admitted in the succession by the New York state society; also a list of those who have been admitted, as members for life, under the rule adopted by this state society in 1857, will be found of great interest. The work also includes a list of the French officers who were made members of the Cincinnati, copied from the pamphlet published in Paris by Baron de Girardot. The value of such a work as this is apparent at a glance, and we need only add that it has been admirably edited and superbly printed.

THE CENTENNIAL OF A REVOLUTION: An address by a Revolutionist, 16mo, pp. 171, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

It is not altogether easy to understand the motive underlying this address. It is based

upon the centennial anniversary of "an event which we choose to call the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States," and the author begins by remarking that all true anniversaries look backward upon something which, having once been, has ever since continued to be: "not on anything which once was, but is now no longer." His idea seems to be that the government of the United States as it existed at its inception in 1787, exists no longer—and that the long succession of congresses, elections, wars, and the rest, have constituted a revolution far greater than that effected by the war for independence, and he does not seem to be altogether satisfied with the result. His concluding paragraph summarizes as well as may be the somewhat inconsequential sentiments of the volume itself:—"By rushing onward in the battles of ideas we place ourselves in the solidarity with revolutionists everywhere: with those who in Europe call themselves the international—the party of revolution—revolution anywhere and everywhere. We are of them: they are of us. Let them come along: the communist, the anarchist the socialist, or whatever else! We are all in the swim! *Vogue la galère!* Let her go Gallagher! *Vive la Commune!*"

JOHN ANDERSON AND I. By MARY E. CRAIGIE. 16mo, pp. 177. Moulton, Wborne & Co.: Buffalo.

This cleverly written and conceived tale contains a deal of wholesome material for the consideration of young couples not overburdened with this world's riches, but who have rural tastes and are willing to tempt the inconveniences of country life. The author has a happy way of describing experiences which must have had some basis more substantial than fancy, and the good sense and pluck with which many trials are overcome, maintains the reader's interest to the end.

JANSSEN'S AMERICAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC AND AQUATIC HISTORY, 1829-1888. Square, 12mo, pp. 262. New York: Outing Company (limited).

This publication, No. 2 of the Outing Sports, is edited by Frederick William Janssen, of the Staten Island Athletic Club, with the assistance of numerous experts in the various departments of athletics. It forms the best and only approximately correct record of American athletics that has been published, and must prove a convenient hand-book of reference for all lovers of recreation. We notice that canoeing and yachting are omitted from the list, and conclude that they are to be given a separate publication, as they are too important to be ignored. The book is

largely historical, and contains many illustrations of club houses and the like.

A LIBRARY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. From the earliest settlement to the present time. Compiled and edited by EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN and ELEN MAC-KAY HUTCHINSON. In ten volumes. Vols. I., II., III., IV. 8vo, pp. 500, 502, 506, 502. New York, 1888: Charles L. Webster & Co.

This work is neither a history nor an encyclopædia, although it partakes largely of the character of both. It is true to its title, a library. The cultivated reader need only turn its handsomely printed pages to become thoroughly impressed with the magnitude of the enterprise, and the literary acumen and exceptional good taste with which it has thus far been achieved. The purpose, to give distinctive, reading examples of the writings of every class in each successive period from the settlement of America to the present time, without note or comment, has resulted more successfully than the public, or even the accomplished editors (we presume), ever dared to hope. It is an original work in its scope as well as in its execution, and occupies a hitherto vacant field. It opens with the earliest public expressions of thought and feeling among the heroic pioneers of Virginia and New England. We have Captain John Smith's story of Pocahontas, John Rolfe's reasons for marrying her, Thomas Hooker's "Sinner on the King's Court," Roger Williams on Persecution, William Bradford on various themes, John Winthrop's Puritan Schoolmaster, and John Cotton's Psalm-singing. It is interesting to scrutinize an argument, in this age of the world, as to "Whether carnal men and pagans may be permitted to sing with us Christians alone and church members." The second scruple "about singers," which John Cotton advances is, however, more noteworthy than the first, "Whether women may sing as well as men?" He thinks that if there must be singing "with lively voice," it should be the men only and not the women. "Because it is not permitted to women to speak in the church. How then shall they sing? Much less is it permitted to women to prophesy in the church. And singing of Psalms is a kind of prophesying."

The early narratives are flavored with adventure — voyaging, shipwreck, discovery — while religion, law, and quaint fancies in prose and verse stand out conspicuously. The period embraced by the first volume is 1607-1675. The second volume reaches to 1764, and the difference in the literature is very marked. Theology predominates. The divines were still the ruling class. Writings of such men as Increase Mather,

Cotton Mather, David Brainard and Jonathan Edwards occupy considerable space. But we may here also study the methods of Judge Sewall when he courted Madam Winthrop, the travels of Jonathan Dickinson to St. Augustine, the piquant journal of Sarah Kemble Knight, Robert Beverley on the history of Virginia, William Byrd's account of the first survey in the dismal swamp, Cadwallader Colden's descriptions and William Smith's sketches of New York, William Livingston's satirical pen-picture of the "Career of a Colonial Dictator," and a rich variety of other selections. The third volume presents characteristic extracts from the literature of 1765-1789, which embraces the speeches and writings of patriots and statesmen—a marvelous wealth of political wisdom, eloquence and legal lore. Franklin, Washington, John Adams, John Jay, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Timothy Dwight, Josiah Quincy, Gouverneur Morris, Hopkinson, Freneau, and scores of others are among the brilliant contributors. The fourth volume includes the period from 1788-1820, and exhibits again a striking difference from its predecessors. The people were, in a certain sense, at rest after the great struggle, and their energies were applied to the maintenance and comprehension of the new liberty. Thus letters and the liberal arts received comparatively little attention. Yet the choice, made with much tact and felicity from the literature of even that somewhat unproductive period, inclines us to read the volume through from cover to cover. We cordially commend it for entertainment as well as instruction. The work is illustrated with many portraits, and is issued in elegant style. It is an imposing record of American progress, and one that will find favor everywhere—particularly in all the libraries of the land.

DAYS SERENE. Illustrated from the original Designs of Margaret MacDonald Pullman. Engraved on wood and printed under the direction of George T. Andrew. Oblong folio. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Chas. T. Dillingham. Chicago: S. A. Maxwell & Co. Price, \$5.00.

We are reminded that Christmas time is drawing near by this beautiful book from the enterprising Boston publishers, Lee & Shepard, who have long been noted for their holiday gems, with its brief passages from favorite American and English poets, descriptive of summer scenery, each of which is accompanied by an illustrative picture that has been conceived and executed in a similar artistic spirit as the poetic selections. The work is superior in every feature, the designs are appropriate in theme, and the felicity in the ruling idea of picture and expression is such that one never tires of turning its fascinating

pages. It is a gift book of unusual beauty and artistic value. The same house issues a variety of attractions for the approaching season. Nothing could be more bewitching to the child than Dinah Maria Mulock's illustrated Christmas Carol, or the illustrated "Psalm for the New Year," by the same artist.

FAVORITE BIRDS, and what the poets sing of them. Illustrated by FIDELIA BRIDGES. Edited by JOSEPHINE POLLARD, square folio. pp. 103. **BITS OF DISTANT LAND AND SEA**. Edited and illustrated by SUSIE BARSTOW SKELDING, with fac-similes of water-color drawings by Harry Fenn and Susie Barstow Skelding. Square folio. pp. 111. **BABES OF THE YEAR**. Illustrated in colors and monotint by MAUD HUMPHREY. Verses by EDITH M. THOMAS. Square octavo. New York, 1888: Frederick A. Stokes & Brother.

These dainty volumes do not lend themselves easily for purposes of description; they must be seen to be fully appreciated. The illustrations of favorite American birds are exquisite, as all who know the artistic work of Miss Bridges will readily understand, and the selections of song are in harmony and excellent taste. An entirely different production, and quite as charming from another point of view, is the "Bits of Distant Land and Sea." The frontispiece represents the "Sea of Galilee from Tiberias," and "Alexandria." "The Bay of Naples and Vesuvius," and "The Mount of Olives from Jerusalem," are among the choice illustrations. The book is printed handsomely, and bound in the most artistic style. The "Babes of the Year" is another treasure that will captivate all gift-buyers, of every age and class, for who does not know of some sweet child who will delight in these bright pictures far more than in all the toys of the season. The publishing house of Frederick A. Stokes & Brother is to New York what Lee & Shepard is to Boston in the production of novelties for the holidays. One of its oddest and most charming fancies in bookmaking is in the shape of an attempt to reproduce with all possible exactness a Roman book of the classic period. This fac-simile of old Latin MSS. is in the form of a scroll of heavy parchment paper wound about a wooden

cylinder, with a white enameled knob at each end and tied with a leathern thong. When the whole strip is unrolled it is several feet long, but can all be contained in the little imitation cylindrical wooden case which accompanies it. The first half of the roll contains the Latin title, a rude colored lithograph of Horace—such as adorned the MSS. of that time—and eight of the Augustan poet's songs printed in old Latin text, the other half containing the translations, from various hands. It is edited by George E. Vincent, who has spared no pains to obtain complete accuracy in imitation.

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. Edited by JAMES GRANT WILSON and JOHN FISKE. Vol. V. Pickering—Sumpter, 8vo, pp. 752. New York, 1888: D. Appleton & Co.

The prominent biographical sketches in the fifth volume of this work include those of General W. T. Sherman, President Polk, Secretary William Henry Seward, General Sheridan, Harriet Beecher Stowe, General Scott, Charles Sumner, William Gilmore Simms, David D. Porter, and President Pierce. The article on Charles Sumner is from the pen of George William Curtis, who says: "Sumner's first interest in public questions was awakened by the anti-masonic movement, which he held to be 'a great and good cause,' two adjectives that were always associated in his estimate of causes and of men." At the time Sumner entered the Harvard Law School in 1831, he was "not personally attractive. He was never ill, and was an untiring walker; his voice was strong and clear, his smile quick and sincere, his laugh loud, and his intellectual industry and his memory were extraordinary." Portraits of the above characters are given in steel. Among the many distinguished Americans who are represented by the smaller portraits, and with more brief biographies, are Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Count Rumford, the scientist; Samuel B. Ruggles, Thomas Buchanan Read, E. P. Roe, Henry W. Shaw, Governor Horatio Seymour, Catharine Sedgwick, General Philip Schuyler, Miles Standish, Secretary Edwin M. Stanton, Rev. Dr. Schaff, Robert C. Schenck, Professor Goldwin Smith, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the city of Rochester, New York.

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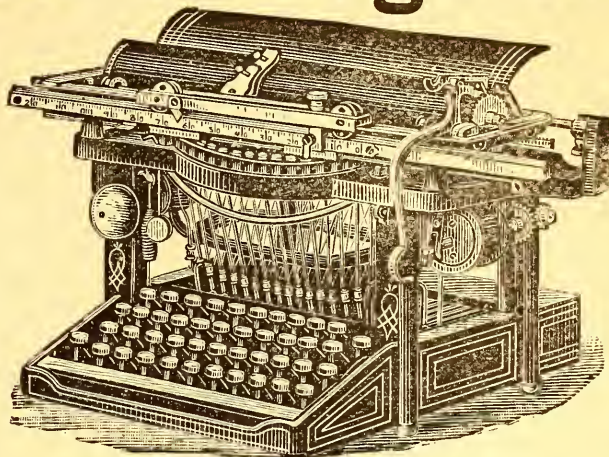
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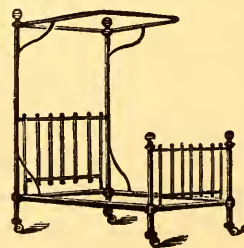
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RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

For the year ending December 31st, 1887.

ASSETS\$118,806,851 88.

Insurance and Annuity Account.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Policies and Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1887	129,927	\$393,809,202 88	Policies and Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1888...	140,943	\$427,628,932 51
Risks Assumed..... ..	22,335	69,457,468 37	Risks Terminated.....	11,289	35,637,738 74
	152,232	\$463,266,671 25		152,232	\$463,266,671 25

<i>Dr.</i>	Revenue Account.	<i>Cr.</i>
------------	------------------	------------

To Balance from last account ...	\$104,719,734 31	By Endowments, Purchased Insur-	
" Premiums.....	17,110,901 62	ances, Dividends, Annuities	
" Interest, Rents and Premium		and Death Claims.	14,128,423 00
on Securities Sold.....	6,009,020 84	" Commissions, Commutations,	
		Taxes and all other Expen-	
		ses	3,649,514 49
		" Balance to new account. . .	110,061,718 68
	<u>\$127,839,656 77</u>		<u>\$127,839,656 77</u>

<i>Dr.</i>	Balance Sheet.	<i>Cr.</i>
------------	----------------	------------

To Reserve for Policies in force and for risks terminated . .	\$112,430,096 00	By Bonds Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	\$49,615,268 05
" Premiums received in advance	82,314 36	" United States and other Bonds	43,439,877 81
" Surplus at four per cent	6,294,441 52	" Real Estate and Loans on Collaterals	20,159,173 37
		" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,619,362 60
		" Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit and Sundries	2,973,169 98
	\$118,806,851 88		\$118,806,851 88

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

From the Surplus above stated a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Year.	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstanding.	Surplus.
1884	\$34,681,420	\$351,739,285	\$4,743,771
1885	46,507,139	368,981,441	5,012,634
1886	56,832,719	393,809,203	5,643,568
1887	69,457,468	427,628,933	6,294,442

NEW YORK, January 25, 1888.

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The Western Farmer: Helping Him to Help Himself.

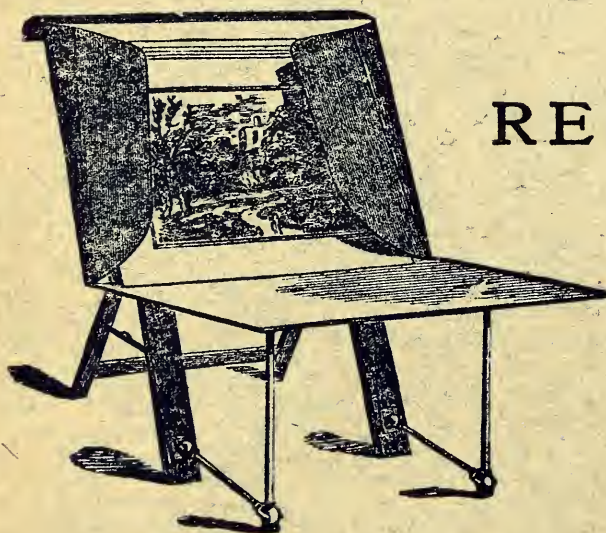
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	Value.	Amount Loaned.
No. 1515. Farm of 80 acres.....	\$2,700	\$660
No. 1517. Two lots, with buildings.....	1,050	275
No. 1521. Two lots, with buildings.....	3,200	450
No. 1534. Farm 160 acres.....	1,800	350
No. 1308. Farm 160 acres.....	3,600	1,150
No. 1334. Farm 155 acres.....	6,900	2,200
No. 1303. Farm 160 acres.....	4,000	1,600

There is no charge to the purchaser for the Company's services. Principal and interest (semi-annually) are paid on the day of maturity at any bank designated by the holder. The New York offices of the Company are in the Morse Building, 140 Nassau street. Charles R. Otis is President, G. Livingston Morse Vice-President, Sidney E. Morse Treasurer, and Matt. H. Ellis Secretary.

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